

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Wednesday, Aug. 31st, 1910

VOL. XXXVII, NO. 18

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

BIG SALE OF BOYS' CLOTHING. FOR 10 DAYS BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1st.

A great opportunity to get the Boys ready for school cheaper than you ever did before.

You can't afford to put it off. Improve your time-get into our store as early as possible and select your outfits. Great Values. Large Assortment. Good Clean Goods. You know when we give a sale we don't consider the first cost--we price them to move them quick. Bring the boys along and fit them out right. We offer these bargains, now it is "up to you". Look over the items below, check what you want and bring this bill with you, then it will be "up to us" to make good.

Boys Straight Knee Pants Suits

Boys straight pants suits, ages 9 to 16, regular \$2.50 and \$3.50 grades, sale

Price \$1.50

Boys straight knee pants suits \$5, \$6 and \$7, Sale Price \$2.50

Boys and Young Mens Long Pants and Suits

Boys and young mens long pants suits, about 75 lofts, all sizes, former prices, \$7, 9, 10, and \$12. You have your choice for

Only \$5

Boys Knickerbocker Suits

Boys Knickerbocker suits, age 4 to 16 years, all up-to-date goods. We are going to give you a discount on all these of 20 per cent.

Boys Single Pants Straight.

Boys single pants straight, 50, 75c, and \$1. grades, sale price

25 cents.

Boys Shirts with or without collar

Boys shirts with or without collar, 50c values,

Sale price 25c

Boys Knickerbocker Pants.

Boys Knickerbocker Pants right up-to-date, all this season's goods as follows:

Boys Knickerbocker pants, 75c values,

Sale Price 50c

Boys Knickerbocker pants, \$1.00 values

Sale Price 75c

Boys Knickerbocker pants, \$1.25 values,

Sale Price \$1.

Boys Knickerbocker Pants, \$1.50 values

Sale Price \$1.15

Boys Leather Belts 15c.

Boys' "INON CLAD" long stockings, regular 18c
25c grades, your choice, all sizes, pair

It is for your interest to attend this sale. Make an extra effort to be one of the first ones here. Don't forget the date. Sale begins Thursday, Sept. 1st--10 DAYS SALE.

Respectfully Yours,

Kruger & Warner Co.

THE HOME OF BETTER CLOTHES.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO EARLY FALL SHOPPERS.

There are many new things here for the early fall shoppers now. Many new things; exclusive things. The new fall goods are coming in daily and soon the summer creations will have passed into history. At present the new arrivals are principally small assortments of fall's first advanced styles. The small selections of each line--although the variety is large--will guarantee the early fall purchasers practical exclusiveness in their purchases. The clearing of last season's merchandise will still continue.

ADVANCE SALE OF BLANKETS

Hundreds of pairs of blankets, at prices that will average lower than any other time of the year. Hotels and other institutions will find the values offered of economical interest.

10-4 Double Cotton blankets, in gray and tan, durable **48c**
10-4 Extra heavy cotton blankets, sanitary **75c**

11-4 Lake-side cotton blankets, new process German finish, tan and gray **98c**

12-4 Largest size cotton blankets, of selected stock **\$1.48**

11-4 and 12-4 All wool blankets in plaids and stripes, also plain colors **\$5.25 to \$10**

We invite inspection and comparison of quality and price

ODDS

Old lots still remaining on the counters to be closed out this week.

Ladies silk gloves at **39c**

Ladies and children's lace edges and insertions, 5c value, size, yd. **30**

Ladies sleeveless vests **7c**
Ladies and Misses belts **10c**

Ladies and Misses \$1.50 white muslin under skirts trimmed with lace and embroidery going at **98c**

Ladies fine linen and embroidery handkerchiefs worth 25c sale **19c**

Damask towels, individual size this sale only, each **4c**

Embossed Huck towels with border, good size only **8c**

Torohon and Valentimone lace edges and insertions, 5c value, size, yd. **30**

J. B. Grignon has been quite ill for several weeks past with jaundice, but is able to be about.

Might Have Been a Debate.

Those who heard the Morse speech at the opera house Saturday evening thought for a minute they might be going to hear something interesting when Mr. Morse suggested to Mr. Hambrecht that they divide time during the evening. Mr. Hambrecht expressed his willingness to divide time with Mr. Morse all the rest of the week, but Mr. Morse did not take him up, so the matter was dropped.

The party at the pavilion given last night by Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hill, Earl and George, was attended by a large crowd of people, and the affair was perhaps one of the most successful social functions of the season. Dancing, of course, was indulged in by those who wished, music being furnished by the Bliss ton piece orchestra. Those present report a rare time.

S. H. Poderweitz died very suddenly at Merrill on Monday, having been sick only an hour. Mr. Poderweitz was born in this city forty-three years ago, and was a brother to Mrs. T. C. Timm. He is survived by a wife and four children.

Louis Livernash of Rudolph was in the city on Tuesday closing up a deal for the purchase of the old Olney farm in the town of Carson, which was bought by himself and son Edmund.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Grignon of Virginia, Minn., are in the city guests at the home of J. B. Grignon.

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SCHOOL OPENS ON MONDAY NEXT.

The public schools of Grand Rapids will open for the fall term, Monday, September 5th, 1910. Pupils will report in the departments to which they have been promoted. Pupils coming from other schools will make arrangements with the Superintendent or Ward Principals about their grading before entering.

East Side Grading.

Pupils will report as follows:—All Seventh Grade A and Seventh Grade B pupils to Miss Doherty at Howe Building, second floor; all Sixth Grade A and those Sixth Grade B pupils with surnames A to M inclusive to Miss Yankoski at Howe Building, third floor; Sixth Grade B pupils with surnames N to Z inclusive, and all Fifth Grade A pupils to Miss DeVoe at Howe Building, third floor; all Fifth Grade B pupils to Miss Love at Howe Building, second floor; all Fourth Grade A pupils and those Fourth Grade B pupils living south of Baker St to Miss Salisbury at Howe Building, second floor; Fourth Grade B pupils living North of Baker St to Mrs. Dietz at Irving Building, second floor; all Third Grade A pupils and Third Grade B pupils living South of Baker St to Miss Schrevers at Howe Building, first floor; Third Grade pupils living North of Baker St to Mrs. Dietz at Irving Building, second floor; Second Grade A and Second Grade B pupils living South of Baker St to Miss Quinn at Howe Building, first floor; Second grade A and Second Grade B pupils living North of Baker St to Miss Nelson at Irving Building, second floor; Kindergarten pupils living South of Baker St to Miss Quinn at Lincoln Building in the morning; Kindergarten pupils living North of Baker St, to Miss Quinn at Irving Building in the afternoon.

West Side Grading.

Pupils will report as follows:—Seventh Grade A pupils to Miss Doherty at Howe Building, East Side; Seventh Grade B and Sixth Grade A pupils to Miss McDonald at Lowell Building; First Grade A and First Grade B pupils living North of Baker St to Miss Holler at Irving Building, first floor; Kindergarten pupils living South of Baker St to Miss Quinn at Lincoln Building in the morning; Kindergarten pupils living North of Baker St, to Miss Quinn at Irving Building in the afternoon.

North Side Grading.

Pupils will report as follows:—First Grade A and First Grade B pupils living South of Baker St to Miss McCormick at Lincoln Building; First Grade A and First Grade B pupils living North of Baker St to Miss Holler at Irving Building, first floor; Kindergarten pupils living South of Baker St to Miss Quinn at Lincoln Building in the morning; Kindergarten pupils living North of Baker St, to Miss Quinn at Irving Building in the afternoon.

South Side Grading.

Pupils will report as follows:—First Grade A and First Grade B pupils to Miss Gilkey at Lowell Building, first floor; Fifth Grade B pupils to Miss Gilkey at Lowell Building, second floor; all Fourth Grade A pupils to Miss Simmons at Emerson Building, second floor; Fourth Grade B pupils south of Grand Ave. to Miss Fordice at Lowell Building, second floor; all Second Grade A pupils to Miss Griffith at Emerson Building, first floor; Third Grade B pupils living North of Grand Ave. to Miss McNeil at Emerson Building, second floor; Fourth Grade B pupils living North of Grand Ave. to Miss Drowatzky at Lowell Building in the morning; Kindergarten pupils living North of Grand Ave. to Miss Drowatzky at Emerson Kindergarten in the afternoon.

Concourse Starts Tomorrow.

The annual conference and camp meeting of the Seventh Day Adventist church will commence tomorrow morning at nine o'clock with a Bible study session followed by a general conference meeting. Preaching will take place at 2:45, and at four o'clock there will be a children's meeting. At 5 o'clock the young people will hold a meeting and at 7:30 there will be another preaching service.

About one hundred tents have been

put up in Wood's grove, most of them having board floors and other protection from rainy weather. There are four large meeting tents one of them to be used exclusively for German meetings.

During the past few weeks a

tenters institute has been held, and although this institute came to a close last Friday, examinations were

continued during the four part of this week about twenty-five teachers in all, having been examined.

Will Close Out Business.

J. T. Schumacher has decided to close out his stock of drygoods and ladies ready-to-wear garments in this city and has already started the work of getting things marked down to figure where they will move quickly.

Mr. Schumacher has not decided just where he will locate as yet, but will attend to that later. He expects to close out his entire stock, fixtures and all, within the next three weeks, so as to have his business here entirely closed up by the first of October.

Loeffelbein-Miller.

Miss Elizabeth Loeffelbein and August C. Miller were married on Thursday last in the city of Milwaukee. From Milwaukee they will make a short wending tour after which they will return to this city to make their home.

Both of the contracting parties are

well known in this city, the bride being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Loeffelbein, and a most estimable young lady, while the groom

conducts a sample room on the east side. The Tribune wishes to extend their congratulations.

In their New Location.

The Muir Shoe Company have removed to the Wood County bank building, formerly occupied by the

and they hope, in their new location. They expected to be settled there some time ago, but owing to the

large amount of work that is being done this summer it has been impossi

ble to secure workmen to make

necessary alterations. The location

will be one of the best in town when

everything is completed.

Band Concert Thursday.

The regular weekly band concert will be given on Thursday evening this week owing to a number of the members having been absent on Tuesdays evening. The concert will be given on the east side.

—See Tilly "Daly's Theatre."

Mrs. Louis Livernash of Rudolph was in the city on Tuesday closing up a deal for the purchase of the old Olney farm in the town of Carson, which was bought by himself and son Edmund.

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Marsfield Loses Second Game.

The Marsfield baseball team came down on Sunday and played a game with the locals which resulted in a victory for the Grand Rapids boys by a score of 5 to 0. The attendance was not very large.

Death of Mrs. Fritz.

Mrs. Chas. Fritz died at the family home in this city this morning, cause of death being stomach trouble and heart failure. Arrangements for the funeral have not been made at this writing.

I. O. O. F. Dance.

The members of the Odd Fellows lodge will give a social dance at the pavilion on Friday evening, Sept. 2. Admission will be 25 cents and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

The proceeds will go to the building fund of the society.

—Meet me at Daly's Theatre Monday at Tilly.

—The funny "Tilly Olson" Show will make you laugh.

BIG CROWD ATTENDED MARSHFIELD FAIR.

When the special train pulled out for Marshfield on Friday morning there was a big crowd on board headed for the metropolis up the line to attend the fair.

The weather was ideal and everybody was happy. There were four coaches in the train, and the coaches were all comfortably full when they left here. Arriving at Vesper, the entire town got onto the train, the only ones that were left there being the station agent and an old lady and a baby. As the seats were full before, those that got on at Vesper had to stand, and when Arpin was reached, another large crowd climbed aboard, so that standing room was at a premium.

When Marshfield was reached the city was found to be gaily decorated while the main street was filled with the tents and attractions of the Co-operative Carnival Company, which was going full blast. Marshfield seems to have been laid out with the especial idea of taking care of street carnivals, the main street being wide enough so that a good sized tent can occupy the middle of it, and at the same time leave plenty of room each side for the passage of teams.

However, very few stopped to gaze

on the wonders of the carnival in the morning, as nearly everybody wanted to see the local team wallop the Marshfield boys at baseball. They were not disappointed, altho the game was one-sided to be sure, but nevertheless the boys did have a good time.

Of course we expected to beat them

and they expected to be beaten, as

all of our players are salaried men,

and all of theirs are home boys.

However, one of the game up there

pitcher they had secured for the day

had never lost a game. Of course

this made us a bit nervous, but when

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Boys Knickerbocker pants, \$1.00 values

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104 Extra heavy cotton blankets, sanitary 75c

114 Lakeside cotton blankets, new process German finish, tan and gray 98c

124 Largest size cotton blankets, of selected stock \$1.48

114 and 124 All wool blankets in plaids and stripes, also plain colors \$5.25 to \$10

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Ladies and children's hose formerly sold at 25c 19c

Ladies sleeveless vests 7c

Ladies and Misses belts 10c

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Damask towels, individual size this sale only, each 40c

Hemmed Huck towels with border, good size only 8c

Torcher and Valenquen lace edges and insertions, 5c value, sale, yd. 3c

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West Side Grading.

Pupils will report as follows:—Seventh Grade A pupils to Miss Doherty at Howe Building, East Side; Seventh Grade B and Sixth Grade A pupils to Miss McDermid at Lowell Building, second floor; Sixth Grade B and Fifth Grade A pupils to Miss Hayward at Lowell Building, first floor; Fifth Grade B pupils to Miss Gilkey at Lowell Building, second floor; all Fourth Grade A pupils to Miss Emerson at Emerson Building, second floor; Fourth Grade B pupils south of Grand Ave. to Miss Fordice at Lowell Building, second floor; Fourth Grade B pupils living North of Grand Ave. to Miss Emmons at Emerson Building, second floor; Third Grade A pupils living south of Grand Ave. to Miss Fordice at Lowell Building, first floor; Second Grade A pupils to Miss Griffith at Emerson Building, first floor; Third Grade B pupils living south of Grand Ave. to Miss Jackson at Lowell Building, first floor; First Grade A and First Grade B pupils living North of Grand Ave. to Miss McNeil at Emerson Building, second floor; all Second Grade A pupils to Miss Griffith at Emerson Building, first floor; First Grade A and First Grade B pupils living South of Grand Ave. to Miss Jackson at Lowell Building, first floor; Kindergarten pupils living North of Grand Ave. to Miss Drowatzky at Emerson Kindergarten in the afternoon.

The gentlemen declared themselves highly pleased with the St. Paul convention, the trip having been a pleasure as well as the source of much valuable information. They said that on the last day there was an elaborate three mile parade composed of the delegates in addition to a mounted police force and fire department furnished by the city of St. Paul.

Conference Starts Tomorrow.

The annual conference and camp meeting of the Seventh Day Adventist church will commence tomorrow morning at nine o'clock with a Bible study session followed by a general conference meeting. Preaching will take place at 2:45, and at four o'clock there will be a children's meeting. At 5 o'clock the young people will hold a meeting and at 7:30 there will be another preaching service.

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During the past few weeks a teachers institute has been held, and although this institute came to a close last Friday, examinations were continued during the fore part of this week about twenty-five teachers in all, having been examined.

There were some fairly good exhibits on the grounds, altho the drouth of the past season has cut down the crops to a large extent and stunted the growth of nearly everything, so there were no records broken along this line. One of the surprising things was the exhibition of a number of apples that were raised in Wood County, notwithstanding the fact of the late frosts last spring that were supposed to have killed everything in this line. There were also some nice animals exhibited, altho the display was not large.

The attendance on Friday afternoon was very large, the grand stand being filled, while as many more seemed to be standing in that immediate vicinity, while a large number were scattered about the grounds.

After supper the Carnival Company were running full blast on the streets and from the crowd that was out it was evident that the attractions were receiving pretty good patronage.

The excursion train was to start at eleven o'clock, but for some reason or other it was about an hour late in getting away, making it rather unpleasant for a tired lot of excursionists, but nobody seemed inclined to kick, and everybody was well satisfied with the day's entertainment. The band went up from here and furnished the music during the day at the grounds.

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GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

LARGE AND SMALL FAMILIES.

Where the population is largely agricultural and isolated, and where labor is scarce, the husbandman is proud to raise a large family, for the boy in time will help to lift the labor from his shoulders, and also there is always plenty of work for the girls to do about the farm. Moreover, food is plentiful and other desires are few, but no such stimulus for a large family exists in urban life, where it is often necessary to live in a flat, the very limitations of which point to the inadvisability of a numerous progeny, says Indianapolis Star. Moreover, as the individual rises in the social scale former desires become present needs. The coming of numerous children would mean the sacrifice of these needs by the parents, the descent to a lower standard of living, and the parents will not consent. Finally science has shown that a small family well taken care of makes a better showing in future generations than a large family poorly looked after. The fewer children of the well provided-for family will actually show a more numerous progeny in the third generation than will the underfed and neglected children of the larger family. Eugenics is a big question, and a conscientious investigation of it will convince anyone that a diagnostic association in that field is a hazardous performance. It is a general rule in biology that species with the most numerous offspring are those that bring fewer perfect and efficient individuals to maturity.

A Rhode Island traveling agent who was disappointed in the demand in a certain section for the fireless cookers which he was offering, discovered that the farmers of "Little Rhody" have taken to the use of their incubators for summer cooking. Like the discovery of roast pig in China, this utilization of the incubator was the result of accident. A husband who had forgotten to put on the pork and beans in accordance with a promise to a wife "out shopping," dashed the beans into an incubator, thus saving his bacon at the expense of a few chicks which were called out to death in a fervent pork and beans atmosphere. The idea of both raising and cooking chickens in incubators is depressing to the manufacturers of fireless cookers.

President Taft has signed orders which provide for the further withdrawal of coal lands from entry and appropriation for mining purposes. The aggregate of such withdrawals now reaches over 71,500,000 acres. This means that the enormous area in question is to be preserved by the government for disposition in the future and that it is not to fall into the hands of grasping monopolists, says *Times*. Coal lands may be open to agricultural entry, but the rich deposits underneath are to remain public property, subject to such arrangement as may be made in the general interest.

The running of the gunboat *Castine* which as a result lies on the beach at Provincetown, Mass., full of water, was due to a miscalculation in minute warfare similar to that which caused the sinking of the French submarine *Pluviose* and the drowning of her entire crew. But in the case of the *Castine*, which struck the *Castine*, the mistake was made in the line of duty, whereas the loss of the *Pluviose* was due to a "fool risk" on the part of her commander, who miscalculated when attempting to dive under a passenger steamer merely for spectatorial effect.

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A physician says *Oil* going on the stage is a sure cure for the blues. Somebody ought to protest against this prescribing for the individual at the expense of the public.

There has been a gain of \$114,000 in the value of imports during the past eleven months, not including the diamonds and things that were missed by the inspectors at New York.

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RAINS BRING RELIEF

HEAVY FALL IN FIRE-SWEPT ZONE AIDS TENSE SITUATION.

TWENTY BODIES ARE FOUND

Officially Declared 64 Persons Lost Lives in Coeur d'Alene District—Four Negro Soldiers Missing—Hundred Dead Around Wallace.

Avery, Idaho.—The bodies of 20 forest service men who died fighting the fires near here were recovered Wednesday and brought to this city. Government agents declare there is little hope for any of the missing.

Four negro soldiers of Company G, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, are among the missing and are believed to have perished.

Two Japanese employed in railroad work, who had been fighting the fires, emerged from the woods. They were severely burned and report that ten of their fellow laborers had fallen before the flames and were dead.

Spokane, Wash.—Rain, turning to snow in the high mountains Wednesday, brought relief to a large part of Idaho, Montana and Washington districts that have been devastated by forest fires. The storm, according to reports from Missoula, has extended over an area of 100 square miles, to King in the Coeur d'Alene district.

It is now believed that 64 persons, some no more, have been killed. There is said to be no war for the reports of loss of hundreds of lives. All men on the list of government foresters employed in that field is a hazardous performance. It is a general rule in biology that species with the most numerous offspring are those that bring fewer perfect and efficient individuals to maturity.

Wallace, Idaho.—Reports here Wednesday show a death toll of 100, with 200 men missing, as the result of the forest fires. While the cities of Wardner, Kellogg, Burke and Murray are threatened with disasters similar to the one Wallace has suffered, the danger is over.

A prospector who reached Wallace brought word to Forest Supervisor Weigle that Ranger H. F. Kotter, who with a crew of 200 men had been missing in the St. Joe country since Friday, had reported safe at Missoula with a few of his men.

Helena, Mont.—Reports received here from every fire district in Montana indicate that the situation is by long odds the worst in the history of the state. Despite the large number of troops, civilians and railroad employees that have been put into the field, the flames are absolute masters of the situation, and there is only one general rule, but for which there is no prospect.

Bonne, Mont.—Six hundred fire fighters who left Thompson Falls four days ago are reported lost, and Forest Superintendent Bushnell of the cabinet does not know who is at Thompson. A husband who had forgotten to put on the park and beans in accordance with a promise to a wife "out shopping," dashed the beans into an incubator, thus saving his bacon at the expense of a few chicks which were called out to death in a fervent park and beans atmosphere. The idea of both raising and cooking chickens in incubators is depressing to the manufacturers of fireless cookers.

President Taft has signed orders which provide for the further withdrawal of coal lands from entry and appropriation for mining purposes. The aggregate of such withdrawals now reaches over 71,500,000 acres. This means that the enormous area in question is to be preserved by the government for disposition in the future and that it is not to fall into the hands of grasping monopolists, says *Times*.

The running of the gunboat *Castine* which as a result lies on the beach at Provincetown, Mass., full of water, was due to a miscalculation in minute warfare similar to that which caused the sinking of the French submarine *Pluviose* and the drowning of her entire crew. But in the case of the *Castine*, which struck the *Castine*, the mistake was made in the line of duty, whereas the loss of the *Pluviose* was due to a "fool risk" on the part of her commander, who miscalculated when attempting to dive under a passenger steamer merely for spectatorial effect.

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TAFT PROMISES REVISION

ISSUES A LETTER FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN BOOK.

Executive to Recommend to Congress That Individual Schedules Be Taken Up Separately.

Beverly, Mass.—In the letter he has written for the Republican congressional campaign book, President Taft advocates revision of the tariff by separate schedule.

The president dwelt at length upon the work of the tariff board which has been investigating the cost of living at home and abroad. Summing up what he hopes from this board, the president says that whenever it reports to him facts which in his judgment warrant a revision of any particular schedule, he will recommend such revision in a message to Congress.

If it is objected that this method of tariff revision is open to the possibility that the attempted revision of one schedule will bring down a flood of amendments which will, in effect, open up the entire tariff law, the president has a reply. He will recommend the adoption of a rule in both houses of congress providing that only the specific schedule that is named shall be reopened and that all amendments not germane to that schedule shall be regarded as out of order.

In taking this stand in favor of revising the tariff, a schedule at a time, the president is going more than half way to meet the progressives, who have charged that the scheme of revision followed at the special session of congress makes a fair and impartial revision of the tariff impossible and paves the way for deals and tricks under which the interests of "big business" are fostered and protected. Receipts were larger and shipments smaller than usual. The monthly average for lead ore during the month of July on New York quotations was \$4.55 per hundredweight and for lead ore \$4.90 per ton.

The larger buying firms reported considerable business in raw ores for the month of July and the reports submitted show that the Wisconsin field at present is making a record very good as good as that established for the year 1909, the banner year in the history of lead and zinc mining in this field. The American Zinc Ore Separating company, at Platteville, reported a contract of 12 cars with the Foresthill mine at Platteville, two cars of the Calvert mine at Benton, three cars with the new Lucky Twelve Mining company, one car each from the Little Minnie and Etta Hill mines at Benton, two cars from the Beloit-Selma mine at Big Patch, two cars from the Peaceful Valley Mining company, east of Cuba City, which is fully equipped and in which a woman is the leading spirit.

The accident occurred during full speed trials of the vessel and the cruiser was evidently badly damaged, since the deaths are stated officially to have been due to "the influx of water." The wreck is about two miles to the west of Newfound island, which is off the southwestern point of Quelpart island.

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The vessel lies in such a desperate position that there is practically no possibility of saving her. The hull is full of water up to the engine room bulkhead, the water pouring in through gaping holes punched by the sunken rocks, and the officers and crew have been taken out. The sister warships, the Minotaur and Monmouth of the British squadron, which anchored near the wreck to render assistance, were obliged to put to sea owing to the heavy weather which prevails.

The first cheering news from the great forest zone came Tuesday afternoon in the form of a report that heavy rain was falling at Cutbank on the eastern edge of the great Flathead country. Should this rain become general in the western and northwestern part of the state the area will be conquered and not until then, according to those who have visited the scene.

Governor Norris called out five companies of state troops to assist in fighting fire in the Flathead country.

Chicago—Investigation of charges of conspiracy to defraud the government made against manufacturers of buttermilk may begin before next Monday. William Broadwell and Samuel Driegelbach, convicted oylemon manufacturers who are now serving terms in federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and three other prisoners who were convicted in Milwaukee, Wis., for the same offense, were secretly brought to Chicago Wednesday in charge of a federal official. Their arrival at this time was unexpected.

Washington—Already the forest fire,raging in the Missoula, Mont., and northern Idaho districts have consumed timber and property valued at more than \$26,000,000. This, according to an official of the forest bureau Monday, is a conservative estimate.

Spokane, Wash.—In the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho more than fifty persons are known to be dead, and nearly 300 are missing as a result of the forest fires.

New tents of investigation will, in all probability, be pursued by the industrial body in the examination of these witnesses, as the government is already in possession of signed confessions from Broadwell and Driegelbach, telling supposedly in full, their intentions to defraud the government.

Plans for an addition to the county asylum for the insane in La Crosse have been approved. The addition will cost about \$80,000.

The board will advertise for bids at once and they probably will be opened in about a month.

It was decided to advertise for bids to extend a heating tunnel to one of the new cottages at the state industrial school for boys in Waukesha. The cost will be about \$1,500.

The Hartford Utica Insurance company has condemned the boilers in the state school for the blind in Janesville, and the board of control has decided to install boilers that were used in the capital building and are still in good condition.

The structure will consist of three brick buildings connected. They will be surrounded by large grounds enclosed in a high concrete wall.

It will accommodate about 100 persons and cost about \$100,000. The state legislature already has made an appropriation of \$100,000 for the meeting.

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GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

LARGE AND SMALL FAMILIES.

Where the population is largely agricultural and isolated, and where labor is scarce, the husbandman is proud to raise a large family, for the boys in time will help to lift the labor from his shoulders, and also there is always plenty of work for the girls to do about the farm. Moreover, food is plentiful and other duties are few, but no such situation for a large family exists in urban life, where it is often necessary to live in a flat, the very limitations of which point to the inadvisability of a numerous progeny, says Indianapolis Star. Moreover, as the individual rises in the social scale former desires become present needs. The coming of numerous children would mean the sacrifice of these needs by the parents, be descent to a lower standard of living, and the parents will not consent. Finally science has shown that a small family well taken care of makes better showing in future generations than a large family poorly looked after. The fewer children of the well-provided-for family will actually show a more numerous progeny in the third generation than will the underfed and neglected children of the larger family.

Eugenics is a big question, and a contentious investigation of it will convince anyone that dogmatic assertion that field is a hazardous performance. It is a general rule in biology that species with the most numerous offspring are those that bring fewest perfect and efficient individuals to maturity.

A Rhode Island travelling agent who was disappointed in the demand in a certain section for the fireless cookers which it was offering, discovered that the owners of "little Rhody" have taken to the use of their incubators for summer cooking. Like the discovery of roast pig in China, this utilization of the incubator was the result of accident. A husband who had forgotten to put on the pork and beans in accordance with a promise to a wife "out shopping," dashed the beans into an incubator, thus saving his bacon at the expense of a few chicks which were scalded to death in a fervent pork-and-beans atmosphere. The idea of both raising and cooking chickens in incubators is depressing to the manufacturers of fireless cookers.

President Taft has signed orders which provide for the further withdrawal of coal lands from entry and appropriation for mining purposes. The aggregate of such withdrawals now reaches over 71,000,000 acres. This means that the enormous area in question is to be preserved by the government for disposition in the future, and that it is not to fall into the hands of grasping monopolists, says Troy Times. Coal lands may be open to agricultural entry, but the rich deposits underneath are to remain public property, subject to such arrangement as may be made in the general interest.

The running of the gunboat Caspian as a result lies on the beach at Provincetown, Mass., full of water, was due to a miscalculation in mimic warfare similar to that which caused the sinking of the French submarine Plutose and the drowning of her entire crew. But in the case of the Caspian, which struck the Cushing, the mistake was made in the line of duty, whereas the loss of the Plutose was due to a "fool trick" on the part of her commander, who miscalculated when attempting to dive under a passenger steamer merely for spectacular effect.

The first sham battle in the air is reported from Vincennes, France. Several balloons carried guns to the height of 225 feet and discharged them. One of the contending balloons was compelled to retreat, and both balloons happily outlived the short battle, which was remarkable chiefly for this latter denouement.

Congress is to have another prince as delegate from Hawaii, but neither he nor his country can be supersitious, for his name is Jonah. It does not follow, however, that his entrance into our national deliberations will be followed by a wall.

A physician says that going on the stage is a sure cure for the blues. Somebody ought to protest against this prescribing for the individual at the expense of the public.

There has been a gain of \$14,000,000 in the value of imports during the past eleven months, not including the diamonds and things that were missed by the inspectors at New York.

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In London they say that a man should allow his wife one-fifth of his income. Here, she gets five-fifths.

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HEAVY FALL IN FIRE-SWEPT ZONE AIDS TENSE SITUATION.

TWENTY BODIES ARE FOUND

Officially Declared 54 Persons Lost Lives in Coeur d'Alene District—Four Negro Soldiers Missing—Hundred Dead Around Wallace.

Avery, Idaho.—The bodies of 20 forest service men who died fighting the fires near here were recovered Wednesday and brought to this city. Government agents declare there is little hope for any of the missing.

Four negro soldiers of Company G, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, are among the missing and are believed to have perished.

Two Japanese employed in railroad work, who had been fighting the fires, emerged from the woods. They were severely burned and report that most of their fellow laborers had fallen before the flames and were dead.

Spokane, Wash.—Rain, turning to snow in the high mountains, Wednesday brought relief to a large part of Idaho, Montana and Washington districts that have been devastated by forest fires. The storm, according to reports from Missoula, has extended over an area of 100 square miles, taking in the Coeur d'Alene district.

It is now officially declared that 64 persons, and no more, have been killed. There is said to be no warrant for the reports of loss of hundreds of lives. All men on the list of government foresters employed in Idaho have reported to the supervisor or are known to be safe.

Wallace, Idaho.—Reports here Wednesday show a death list of 100, with 200 men missing, as the result of the forest fires. While the citizens of Wardner, Kellogg, Burley and Murray are threatened with disasters similar to the one Wallace has suffered, the ranger here is overjoyed.

A prospector who reached Wallace here last week, reported that the one Wallace has suffered, the ranger here is overjoyed.

London.—Eighteen lives were lost when the British cruiser Bedford ran ashore on the rocks of Quelpart Island, Korea, according to a report received here Monday by the admiralty. The men were members of the engine room force.

The accident occurred during full speed trials of the vessel and the cruiser was evidently badly damaged, since the deaths are stated officially to have been due to "the ingress of water." The wreck is about two miles to the west of Newlawn Island, which is off the southwestern point of Quelpart Island. Many sunken wrecks are charted in this vicinity, and navigation in the passage between Barlow and Giffard Island, its neighbor, is not recommended for this reason.

The vessel lies in such a desperate position that there is practically no possibility of saving her. The hull is full of water up to the engine room bulkhead, the water pouring in through gaping holes punched by the sunken rocks, and the officers and crew have been taken off. The sister warships, the Minoaur and Monmouth of the British squadron, which anchored near the wreck to render assistance, were obliged to put to sea owing to the heavy weather which prevails.

CONVICTS AT OLEO INQUIRY

Moonshiners Are Brought From Prison to Tell of Alleged Gigantic Conspiracy.

Chicago.—Investigation of charges of conspiracy to defraud the government made against manufacturers of butterine may begin before next Monday. William Broadwell and Samuel Driggsbach, convicted oleo moonshiners who are now serving terms in federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and three other prisoners who were condemned to death, were secretly brought to Chicago Wednesday in charge of a federal official. Their arrival at this time was unexpected.

Governor Norris called out five companies of state troops to assist in fighting fires in the Flathead country. Fergus and Gallatin counties, in each of which districts the fires are beyond the control of the foresters and railroad employees. The reports from the northern end of this county are anything but reassuring. Several new fires are reported from Lincoln, St. Paul, Gould and Flesher and with the flames complete masters of the situation.

Summit, a town on the Great Northern, is reported surrounded by flames. Libby and Troy are still in grave danger of burning, according to Governor Norris, who has returned from there.

Washington.—Already the forest firesraging in the Missoula, Mont., and northern Idaho districts have consumed timber and property valued at more than \$25,000,000. This, according to an official of the forest bureau Monday, is a conservative estimate.

Spokane, Wash.—In the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho more than 500 persons are known to be dead, and nearly 100 are missing as a result of the forest fires.

All along the Great Northern and Northern Pacific tracks between Spokane and Helena numberless fires are known to beraging fiercely, but definite reports cannot be secured.

The seriously injured, mostly fire-fighters, will number, according to the statement made Monday by W. R. Weyl, forest superintendent of the Coeur d'Alenes, more than 200. Many of them have been stricken blind and others have broken limbs.

Rewards Captor of Autol.

New York.—John Deans, the chauffeur who raced after Edward T. Rosenthal's automobile, after it had killed Miss Grace Hough, will receive a reward of \$1,000 from Walter B. Hough, the father of the girl.

Arrest Englishman as Spy.

Eiden, Germany.—A second Englishman, in addition to the one captured Monday at Borkum, was arrested at Borkum on suspicion that he also is a spy. He offered violent resistance to arrest.

Fleet is Home From Europe.

Milwaukee.—The naval practice squadron, composed of the battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, passed in the Virginia capes Monday from an all summer practice cruise in European waters, with naval midshipmen aboard.

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ISSUES A LETTER FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN BOOK.

Executive to Recommend to Congress That Individual Schedules Be Taken Up Separately.

Sales for Week Are in Excess of Production.

STATE FIELD MAKING RECORD

Better Conditions Made Themselves Manifest in the Zinc Mining Field at Mineral Point.

Madison.—Better conditions made themselves manifest in the zinc mining field at Mineral Point for the week, the sales of both zinc and lead ore being far in excess of the production, the surplus being materially reduced. This condition prevailed in the Missouri region also, where sheet producers are closing down, and the production is not as great as that of a month ago.

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In taking this stand in favor of revising the tariff, a schedule at a time, the president is going more than half way to meet the progressives who have charged that the scheme of revision followed at the special session of congress makes a fair and impartial revision of the tariff impossible and paves the way for deals and dickers under which the interests of "big business" are fostered and protected.

Buyers were in the field early making bids on a \$41.00 barrel for 60 per cent ore, and the demand for the choicer grades held up for the entire week. One of the big buying firms out of the Illinois field, which has contented itself with the better grades of ore, it is learned will soon be in the market for the lower grades of ore, stimulating competition still further. Lead ore has been on the rise, \$50 being offered and accepted at several points in the field, while metal is holding up strong at \$4.35, at the close of business, which was limited in amount, and that confined principally to filling old contracts.

Receipts were larger and shipments smaller than usual. The monthly average for lead ore during the month of July on New York quotations was \$4.55 per hundredweight and for lead ore \$4.49 per ton.

The larger buying firms reported considerable business in raw ores for the month of July and the reports submitted show that the Wisconsin field at present is making a record fully as good as that established for the year 1909, the tonnage up 15 per cent.

Another question presented is whether or not the office is considered vacant legally if Schwittay carries the disbarment action to the supreme court. There are those who think that until after the time had elapsed in which such an appeal could be made that the office would not be considered vacant.

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The actual judgment in the disbarment case has not been filed yet. The decision announced was a copy of the original findings. The original will not be filed until after the elapse of 15 days, the time given Special Prosecutor H. O. Fairchild to draw the judgment and submit it to all attorneys in the action and the court. Until this judgment is filed the office is not legally vacant.

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New Asylum for Oshkosh.

The state board of control has adopted plans for a new hospital for the criminal insane to be erected near the present hospital for the insane in Oshkosh.

It was called for the purpose of formulating a plan for the co-operation of all the Catholic charitable societies of the state.

The structure will consist of three brick buildings connected. They will be surrounded by large grounds enclosed in a high concrete wall.

It will accommodate about 100 persons and cost about \$100,000. The state legislature already has made an appropriation of \$10,000 for the building.

The board will advertise for bids at once and they probably will be opened in about a month.

It was decided to advertise for bids to extend a heating tunnel to one of the new cottages at the state industrial school for boys in Waukesha. The cost will be about \$1,500.

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Convicts at OLEO INQUIRY

Convicts at OLEO INQUIRY</p

MASTER of CRAVEN

By MARIE VAN VORST

PICTURES BY CHAS W. ROSSER

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SYNOPSIS.

Reed Tempest, world's greatest novelist and poet, refusing to be further hindered, shuts himself up in Craven his country home. His gloomy meditations are broken by a knock on the door. It is Mrs. Ramsdill, his sister, not to admit any one. The visitor is Lucy Carew, an American who has come to England to write a series of articles on the new state of poesy, having been promised a good position with a magazine if she could succeed in getting her out in the ranks. Lucy comes to Craven with him, and takes lodgings with a cottage. Next morning Lucy receives a note from Tempest apologizing for his rudeness and offering to make it up with writing her a story.

CHAPTER I.—Continued.

Without domain, and an evident distaste to prolonging the personal theme, she said:

"May I begin to make my notes, Mr. Tempest?"

He smiled. "With you if there is any talk."

He put the chair in place, drew her to her paper and a choice of pens, ink, and sharpened pencils, left her side and went round in front of her, where he sat down facing her, closing his eyes and folding his arms across his breast.

"Write," he commanded, "what I dictate, please, not as it comes to you."

In a low and measured tone, as if every word were a pearl and he weighed it, as if every phrase were a jewel which he held up to see its quality, Tempest began to compose. Not in verse, but in an even, sonorous prose as rich as it was free from mannerism and ambiguity.

The sciolite wrote like lightning and listened spellbound as she wrote. The power of what she was going to transcribe shone her as Tempest developed the theme and warmed to his subject. Once as he paused she raised her eyes to his, her own ardent, deep-toned of emotion, in tribute for the pen. In she had been permitted to see she was unconscious how much of her self her uplifted face betrayed.

Tempest, as if she had hidden his eyes to lift, opened his eyes, stopped speaking. A flush came into his face, he unfolded his arms and stared.

"Wait," he inquired, "don't move." He held her eyes for a second, then fell back, set her free, refolded his arms, and continued his dictation.

Miss Carew filled page after page with rapid characters. When he had definitely ceased she sighed, dropping her pencil. If she had yielded to impulse, she would have buried her head in her arms and so remained under the spell that had magnetized her. Too tactful in the presence of this uncontrolled and personal man to betray anything of herself or her feelings, she sat without comment or movement.

Tempest came up to her and lifted her right hand.

"You are tired out."

"Oh—no—no!"

"But you sighed."

"Because it was at an end."

"That's graceful. You have written two hours." He gathered up the sheets and piled them slowly together. "Why do you push your chair back?"

"I must. I will be late for Mrs. Ramsdill's lunch."

"Mrs. Ramsdill?" He caught himself. "You lunch here?"

"No," she said firmly, "not to-day, Mr. Tempest."

Then he said tentatively: "You are tired, of course. I'm sorry, but you may as well know it—a brute absorbed and egotistical."

"You don't think it, Mr. Tempest—not of yourself—and I am tired. I suppose my 12-mile walk is still in my bones."

An extraordinarily gentle look came over his face. His lips parted as if to say something which he altered.

"I won't keep you, then: go and rest with Mrs. Ramsdill to cool off—she's a dear little soul—but to-morrow, please, you shall work for your self, I promise you."

As she drew on her gloves he said: "I have not written one line in six months. To a man of my temperament no one knows what that means—of nerves and bad humor and—despair. I will not bore you with my miseries, but I thank you more than you can know, Miss Carew." At the carriage he said: "I hope you will lunch well, and remember that I let you go only from an unselfish scruple. I can say without exaggeration it's an 'epoch' in a self-indulgent life."

She lunched at Mrs. Ramsdill's like a queen, for Tempest had sent fruit and wine and game. The table in the cottage kitchen had a royal air, for the service was from Craven air, and the wine in dusty bottles, and the fruit—great black and green globes of lusciousness and golden apricots—piled in a silver basket as fragile and white as snow. The Ramsdill linen blushed in coarse red weave, and the homely blue-and-white ware that slipped in to fill out what Craven had not supplied appeared to have cracked and cracked with abashment.

Mrs. Ramsdill served with something like awe, and regarded Miss Carew with a respect not unmixt with such suspicion as has place in every honest woman's heart when a man showers undue favors on another of her sex.

CHAPTER II.

The day was early over the meadows and the first dewa lying with the frost upon the stubble-fields when Tempest came out of the house to the terrace where his horse waited. The avenues before him were nests

of golden and brown leaves, and his mare at first went gingerly into them, with pretty, careful steps, plucking her foot and shrinking as they cracked and crunched. At the foot of the avenue he skirted the railings of the park in search of a small gate for pedestrians and leading out into the road towards Billings Park and Craven.

He had an idea, double-bred a very reasonable one, that if Miss Carew was as serious and good as she seemed she had every plan to run away—or to slip out of Craven by the morning train.

"She could not slip out before now," and he smiled at the idea. "Unless she starts again on foot, which I have not about her who would be capable of doing; if she knew me to be so early on the chase."

At Ramsdill's Polly told him the lady had already started to walk to the train and Tim was to follow her later with her boxes.

"Put it, then, to my lack of education," he laughed, "but please come and read it to me, or at least help me to decipher."

The village clock struck in the remote distance some part of the hour and Miss Carew started.

"There, it is half-past seven, Mr. Tempest. I must go."

"You mean you won't come to Craven today and read your manuscript to me?"

She hesitated.

"Why?"—why not?" he asked quietly. If he had searched his wit through he could not have fallen upon a better question. He blocked her path, his horse's coat reddening in the sunlight that now began to brighten.

"Why won't you come?"

"Why should she not?" In all the world to care—or praise or blame—she saw only the trim figure of Polly Ramsdill and her honest, curious eyes.

As if there were Polly alone to know

provoked a revolt on the part of many women during the past year.

The "Merry Widow" and the "Peach Basket" (alluring names for hats), called down the wrath of our male relatives, made us the sport of the caricaturist in the daily press, and even provoked a revolt on our part.

How did we come by such atrocious millinery? Mr. Bix tells us it was foisted on us by the French, in who we have had such faith for so long a time. All this commotion served as advertising, and thousands of us went on our way—not serenely—getting in everybody's else way with our "merry widows" and resembling toads under our "peach baskets," defeating our own efforts to look attractive and merit the settled conviction in many minds that women are hopelessly foolish when it comes to the fashion.

Our conglomeration of models comes to us through many channels and "It is the style," or "They are wearing this" are bound to cease to be a big stick. We are destined to become more independent in our choice of styles and to wear millinery of which even our male kin will be compelled to admit "It is beautiful" and "It is suited to you." We will not care a fig about who is wearing it or whether somebody else made it the style or not. It will be in the trend of fashion, otherwise our menfolk would pronounce it too conspicuous, and everybody will be happy when everybody is suited.

Attention to Little Things Will Raise the Hat or Gown Above Mediocrity.

In dress, as in other things, the importance of the attention to little things is essential. If this be done, the big effect will take care of itself. A gown, hat or wrap can be raised from a plane of mediocrity to that of distinction by the introduction of little details of ornamentation that are decidedly successful in the attainment of that end, yet are within the reach of most fingers.

A hat in itself is the duplicate of hundreds of others can be treated to a peculiar binding or an unusual adjustment of ornaments. The binding, by the way, offers wide field for differentiation from the usual flat velvet facing. Fringe in silk or linen form is distinctive, if used as an edging for the turned-down rim. Silk or velvet can be puffed or shirred over the edge, while a rose quilling is the newest trimming for that part of the body.

Material required: 3½ yards 56 inches wide.

Flower Frizes.

A pretty English idea lately come to America is the application of a frize, consisting of a canvas or paper border of flowers with the background cut away with a sharp pair of embroidery scissors, to the white or green painted walls of a bungalow. The dado or colling border, thus formed is very effective and may be applied to every room in the cottage with a differently tinted wall and a different choice of flowers appropriately distributed for each. Try it on your summer bungalow.

VARIATIONS OF DEEP HEMS

How the Upper Line Can Be Modified—Materials of Contrasting Color Favored.

Thirty-Second Passenger.

The thirty-second passenger boarded the street car and paid his fare. When the conductor rang up this fare, the new passenger peered up at the fare register a moment, then turned to the man next to him:

"Did yo see what he did?"

"No: what?"

"Oli gave him a nickel an' he rang up 32 cents!"—Sunday Magazine.

passed. He knew they were talking about him and modestly wondered what their estimate of him was. When he was well by the crowd he was informed, although not intentionally, that they were kindly rubes.

"Uhh," commented one in a critical tone, "don't know what kind of a show he's got, but his street parade is rotten."

Take No Chances.

Albeit the burnt child dreads the fire, keep the matches away from him.

When there is any variation of the

temper, holding his horse's reins he had dismounted and stood by her in a new mood—gay, luminous, she thought she had never seen such a transformation of a face. It was full of brilliancy as it had been full of melancholy.

Tempest, holding his horse's reins, he had dismounted and stood by her in a new mood—gay, luminous, she thought she had never seen such a transformation of a face. It was full of brilliancy as it had been full of melancholy.

"I wrote you a note," the girl said timidly. "Mrs. Ramsdill was to post it."

"You did? I will get it from her."

"Oh, no, since you have seen me."

He shook his head. "I want all my letters, and I am curious to see how you took leave. But that is just what I beg you will not take—that is, to day."

The gentleman who stood by her head she could regard for some reason even with less ease than hitherto she had been able. In his riding-clothes he seemed to have lost his other personality, and was nothing but a well-riding Englishman—in the most fashionable and perfect tunic—who had ridden to see her at an unusual hour over a dewy field.

"You have then definitely given up the sketch of the writing out of your notes which you so kindly sent me?"

"Yes," she said, and to his surprise: "Ah, I can't, of course, gain your good taste there," he smiled. "I accept that. I suppose I must pay the penalty of my lack of good faith. But it's not about that I have ridden over; it is about you. I beg you will delay your going: I can't read one word of your writing—not a word!"

She looked amused and said, "No one ever told me that before."

"Put it, then, to my lack of education," he laughed, "but please come and read it to me, or at least help me to decipher."

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Albeit the burnt child dreads the fire, keep the matches away from him.

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PARIS ET LES PARISIENNES

CAN'T PLAY "CATTY"

POLICE ORDER MAKES BOYS OF BALTIMORE WAIL.

Description of the Game That Is Barred From the Streets Because Now and Then Some Pedestrian Is Injured.

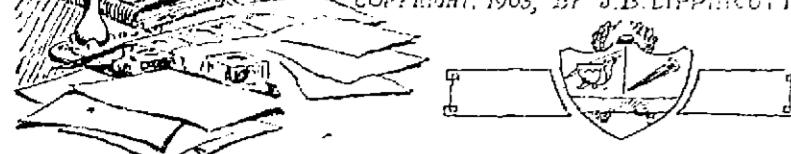
The Composite Kid of Baltimore has a kick a tail, genuine, heart-throbbing kick, says the Baltimore Evening Sun.

The MASTER of CRAVEN

By MARIE VAN VORST

PICTURES BY CHAS. W. ROSSER

COPYRIGHT, 1905, BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT Co.



SYNOPSIS.

Her trumpet words of grace, together with the strength to further himself, sent himself up to Craven, his country home. His gloomy moods are broken, his orders not to admit any one. The visitor is Lucy Carew, an American who has come to him to get a copy of the author, but more especially to get a synopsis of his new state of poems, and a magazine. It succeeds. Tempest, in anger, declares he will write no more, but the author, in a fit of transports, comes in, demanding that out of the calm night he follows, she shall return to him. Lucy, with him, takes a walk, and, finding a note from Tempest apologizing for his rudeness and offering his pen to her, writes her a story.

CHAPTER I—Continued.

Without donor, and an evident desire to prolonging the personal theme, she said:

"May I begin to make my notes, Mr. Tempest?"

He smiled. "Will you sit there at my table?"

He sat out the chair in place, drew before her paper and a choice of pens, ink, and sharpened pencils, but her side did not turn round in front of her, where he sat down facing her, closing his eyes and folding his arms across his breast.

"Write," he commanded, "what I dictate, please, as fast as you can."

In a low and measured tone, as if every word were a pearl and he weighed it, as if every phrase were a jewel which he held up to see its quality, Tempest began to compose. Not in verse, but in an even, sonorous prose as rich as it was free from mannerism and ambiguity.

The scribe wrote like lightning and listened spellbound as she wrote. The power of what she was doing to transcribe shook her as Tempest developed the theme and warmed to his subject. Once as he paused she raised her eyes to his own ardent, deep, full of emotion, in tribute for the genius she had been permitted to see. She was unconscious how much of herself her uplifted face betrayed.

Tempest, as if he had blotted his eyelids to life, opened his eyes, stopped speaking. A flush came into his face, he unfolded his arms and stirred.

"Wait," he murmured, "don't move."

He held her eyes for a second, then fell back, set her free, refolded his arms, and continued his dictation.

Miss Carew filled page after page with rapid characters. When he had definitely ceased she sighed, dropping her pencil. If she had yielded to impulse, she would have buried her head in her arms and so remained under the spell that had magnetized her. Too tactful in the presence of this uncontrolled and personal man to betray anything of herself or her feelings, she sat without comment or movement.

Tempest came up to her and lifted her right hand.

"You are tired?"

"Oh—no—no!"

"But you sighed."

"Because it was at an end."

"That's graceful. You have written two hours." He gathered up the sheets and piled them slowly together. "Why do you push your chair back?"

"I must. I will be late for Mrs. Ramsdell's lunch."

"Mrs. Ramsdell?" He caught himself. "You lunch here?"

"No," she said firmly, "not to-day, Mr. Tempest."

Then he said tentatively: "You are tired, of course. I'm a brute, but you may as well know it—a brute absorbed in egotism."

"You don't think it, Mr. Tempest—not of yourself—and I am tired. I suppose my 12-mile walk is still in my bones."

An extraordinarily gentle look came over his face, his lips parted as if to say something which he altered.

"I won't keep you; then go and rest, with Mrs. Ramsdell to console you—she's a dear little soul—but to-morrow, please, you shall work for yourself, I predict you."

As she drew her gloves he said:

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Mrs. Ramsdell served with something like awe, and regarded Miss Carew with a respect not unmixed with such suspicion as has place in every honest woman's heart when a man showers undue favors on another of her sex.

CHAPTER II.

The day was early over the mounds and the first dews lying with the frost upon the stubble fields when Tempest came out of the house to the terrace where his horse waited.

The avenues before him were nests

Comment on Lecturer's Personal Appearance. However, Was Some- what Humiliating.

Strickland W. Gillian, lecturer, newspaper humorist and author of that famous section hand classic, "Off Again, On Again, Gone Again, Finnigan," is not quite the perfect type of masculine beauty, and he tells a story on himself that illustrates the

esteem in which he is held by those who witness him for the first time and afterward until they become accustomed to his looks.

"Huh," commented one in a critical tone. "I don't know what kind of show he's got, but his street parade is rotten."

Take No Chances.

Albeit the burnt child dreads the fire, keep the matches away from him.

passed. He knew they were talking about him and modestly wondered what their estimate of him was. When he was well by the crowd, he was informed, although not intentionally, for they were kindly rubes.

On one occasion in a rural town where he was obliged to lecture at night he was ambled along the main thoroughfare during the afternoon looking at things and seeking local color. A group of natives stood on the corner, viewing him curiously as he

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When there is any variation of the

top line, the additional braid to simulate buttonholes and buttons of silk or soutache, gives a change. Place these so that the effect of the deep hem being buttoned over the upper part will be obtained.

Deep hems must not be extremely

seam, for, although the freedom of movement has been decidedly curtailed in France, we are in America and should "cut our cloth" accordingly.

Why Dresses Fade.

Fading is often caused by too hot

irons. The fading of colored articles is due often to the washing, but the ironing.

Too hot irons are used directly on the material, and this will fade delicate colors more than any amount of washing. The effect is even worse than strong sunlight.

Be sure that the article is even-

dampened and that the iron is only

hot enough to smooth the wrinkles

properly, by firm, even pressure and you will have no more trouble from fading.

Skirts must never be ironed across

the gores, but up and down; other-

wise the fit of the garment is ruined.

Reverence.

In reverence is the chief joy and

power of life.—Ruskin.

Didn't Mean to be Unkind

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Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMR & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Aug. 31, 1910

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

Advertising Rates.—For display matter a flat rate of 10 cents an inch is charged. The columns in The Tribune are 24 inches long, making a one column advertisement cost \$2.40 for one insertion. All local notices, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, and all notices of entertainments where an admission fee is charged will be published at 5 cents per line.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....	\$1.50
Six Months.....	75

Announcement of Candidacy.

I wish to announce myself as a candidate for the office of Member of Assembly before the republican primaries on Sept. 6th. So that there will be no mistake as to where I stand on political matters I wish to state that I am with the progressive branch of the party and am in favor of the LaFollette principles.

Philip E. Bean.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Announcement of J. W. Cochran

To the Voters of Wood County: Gentlemen—I am a candidate for the office of district attorney of Wood County, and respectfully request your favorable consideration for nomination on the republican ticket, at the September primary, for such office.

If elected, I will, lawfully, diligently and faithfully, do not intend to use money, hire help or incur any unnecessary expense.

Trusting that the reader will kindly consider this card as a personal visit. I am very respectfully yours,

J. Wilber Cochran, Jr.

For District Attorney.

To the Voters of Wood County: I wish to announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Wood County at the Republican primaries to be held September 6, 1910.

Wm. H. Peters, Co. Treasurer.

For County Treasurer.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of county treasurer of Wood County on the republican ticket at the coming primary election.

Wm. H. Peters, Co. Treasurer.

For Member of Assembly.

To the Voters of Wood County: I hereby announce that I shall be a candidate for the Republican nomination for member of assembly at the primary election to be held September 6, 1910.

P. O. Wintner, Nekoosa, Wis.

For Clerk of Court.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of clerk of the Court of Wood County on the republican ticket at the coming primary election.

A. B. Beaver, Clerk of Court.

For Register of Deeds.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of register of deeds of Wood County on the republican ticket at the coming primary election.

P. E. Ames, Register of Deeds.

Candidate for Sheriff.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of sheriff of Wood County on the republican ticket subject to the action of the primaries in September.

A. J. Cowell, Arpin, Wis.

Announcement of Candidacy.

To the Voters of Wood County: I wish to announce that I am a candidate for the office of sheriff of Wood County on the republican ticket on the primaries on Sept. 6, 1910, on the republican ticket. If nominated and elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office in a faithful and conscientious manner.

Louis Thompson.

SO DECEPTIVE.

Many Grand Rapids People Fail to Realize the Seriousness

—Bacheno is so deceptive. It comes and goes—keeps you guessing.

Learn the cause—then cure it. Nine times out of ten it comes from the kidneys.

That's why Doan's Kidney Pills cure it.

Cure every kidney ill from backache to diabetes.

Here's a Grand Rapids case to prove it:

Mrs. John Grignon, 689 Love St., Grand Rapids, Wis., says: "I am pleased to say that I received great benefit from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. I was troubled by a dull, languid feeling and I did not sleep well. I also had headaches and backaches and pains through the loins, and felt miserable most of the time. My kidneys were weak and the secretions were unnatural and contained a sediment. When I learned of Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured a box and they regulated the passage of the kidney secretions, strengthened my back and rid me of the pains across my loins."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

EXCURSION RATES

Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, Via The North Western Line

—Daily, Sept. 12th to 16th; return Sept. 19th. Grand demonstration of the Agricultural, Live Stock, Industrial and Educational interests of the state. Apply to ticket agents The North Western Line.—St.

Acute or Chronic—Which?

No matter if you kidney trouble is acute or chronic Doan's Kidney Pills will catch your case. Mr. Claude Brown, Reynoldsburg, Ill., writes us that he suffered many months with kidney complaint which baffled all treatment. At last he tried Foley's Kidney Remedy and a few large bottles effected a complete cure. He says, "It has been of an estimable value to me." Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

In buying a cough medicine, don't be afraid to get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it, and relief is sure to follow. Especially recommended for coughs, colds and whooping cough. Sold by all dealers.

NEKOOSA.

From the Times.

The Congregational Sunday school picnic was held on the grounds opposite the Catholic church near the river last Friday. A beautiful picnic dinner was served to everybody there at noon. In the afternoon the races were carried out according to the program as nearly as possible. Many of the children were made happy with little blue and red ribbon badges as prizes to the winners of the different races.

Frank Nobles, whose home is in the town of Ronn, was seriously injured in a runaway accident while driving from Babcock last Thursday evening and as a result will be laid up a long time, the muscle and ligaments being badly torn and strained in an attempt to control the team which he was frightened by the oncoming passenger train.

Louis King received the sad news by telegram last Monday morning that his mother had passed away at home in Montreal, Canada, last Saturday night. Mr. King visited his mother some time ago, but called there on account of her feeble health.

Arthur Shining, twelve year old son of R. O. Shining of Armonia, died of diphtheria, at his home last Tuesday evening. The boy had just about recovered from the mumps when he was taken ill with diphtheria.

Miss Bosie Poro left Saturday noon for Westfield. Miss Poro will be gone a week, where she will ride some horses in the races that will take place there this week.

Mrs. F. W. Burt returned to Grand Rapids Monday after a six week visit at the home of her son, G. O. Burt and family.

When the digestion is all right, the action of the bowels regular, there is a natural craving and relish for food. When this is lacking, you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They strengthen the digestive organs, improve the appetite and regulate the bowels. Sold by all dealers.

PITTSVILLE.

(From the Record)

Work was commenced on the new bank building of the Pittsville Bank Monday of this week when Surveyor Horvers platted out the lot and worked from Marshfield who have the contract for erecting the same came down with the plans to confer with the local committee on building. The building will be of solid brick, one story high and on somewhat the same front plan as the harness shop of Mr. Ludwig.

G. J. Brown arrived in the city Monday morning and opened up the Ward hotel preparatory to cleaning it out and getting it into shape for occupancy as a hotel. His family arrived last night and the goods yesterday morning. He has a string of horses and will do heavy business. The hotel will be ready for occupancy in about a week.

Mrs. M. Pyrah and Mrs. J. Swetz visited with Mrs. M. Adam on Thursday.

The foghorn social given by the Ladies Aid Society was well attended Wednesday.

If your liver is sluggish and out of tone, and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will stop the sale of the cheap imitation, —no one would buy it— and was great stimulus to the genuine cheese business and to all the dairy industry.

Frank Swarick of Milwaukee is visiting at home for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Sternert entertained visitors from Chicago one day the past week.

Mr. J. Yessko and son George visited with friends and relatives last week.

Mrs. M. Adam and Mrs. Yessko called on Mrs. Kiesling on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Brzostowicz and Frank and Anton Swarick spent Sunday at the M. Adam home.

When the digestion is all right, the action of the bowels regular, there is a natural craving and relish for food. When this is lacking, you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They strengthen the digestive organs, improve the appetite and regulate the bowels. Sold by all dealers.

FOURTEEN MILE CREEK.

(Too Late for Last Week.)

Having is the order of the day in this vicinity.

Walker Cain and Thomas Brown are digging a fine well on the S. E. Worthing place.

One round of Hancock is here helping his father out, boy.

Mrs. Lillian Jaro visited at the W. J. Smith home on Saturday.

Miss Edna Brown of Grand Rapids is visiting at the home of her uncle, M. S. Winogarden.

Edwin Brown, who has been working in Green County, visited his parents over Sunday.

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Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUM & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Aug. 31, 1910.

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

Advertising Rates.—For display matter a flat rate of 10 cents an inch is charged. The columns in The Tribune are 24 inches long, making a one-column advertisement cost \$2.40 for one insertion. All local notices, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, and all notices of entertainments where an admission fee is charged will be published at 5 cents per line.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months.....75

Announcement of Candidacy.

I wish to announce myself as a candidate for the office of Member of Assembly before the republican primaries on Sept. 6th. So that there will be no mistake as to where I stand on political matters I wish to state that I am with the progressive branch of the party and am in favor of the La Follette principles.

Philip P. Bean.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Announcement of J. W. Cochran

To the Voters of Wood County:—Gentlemen:—I am a candidate for the office of district attorney of Wood County, and respectfully request your favorable consideration for nomination on the republican ticket, at the September primary, for such office.

If elected, will look after the duties of office carefully, diligently and faithfully. I do not intend to use money, hire help or incur any unnecessary expense.

Trusting that the reader will kindly consider this case as a personal visit, I am very respectfully yours,

J. W. Cochran.

For District Attorney.

To the Voters of Wood County:—I wish to announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Wood County at the Republican primaries to be held September, 1910. Chas. E. Briere.

For County Treasurer.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of county treasurer of Wood County on the republican ticket at the coming primary election.

Wm. H. Peters, Co. Treas.

For Member of Assembly.

To the Voters of Wood County:—I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of member of assembly at the coming primary election.

A. B. Beaver, Clerk of Court.

For Register of Deeds.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of register of deeds of Wood County on the republican ticket at the coming primary election.

E. F. Ames, Register of Deeds.

Candidate for Sheriff.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of sheriff of Wood County on the republican ticket subject to the action of the primaries in September. A. J. Cowell, Arpin, Wis.

For Clerk of Court.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of clerk of the Court of Wood County on the republican ticket at the coming primary election.

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SO DECEPTIVE.

Many Grand Rapids People Fail to Realize the Seriousness.

—Backache is so deceptive.

It comes and goes—keeps you guessing.

Learn the cause—then cure it.

Nine times out of ten it comes from the kidneys.

That's why Doan's Kidney Pills cure it.

Cure every kidney ill from backache to diabetes.

Here's a Grand Rapids case to prove it:

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Buying a cough medicine, don't be afraid to get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it, and it's safe to use. It is a safe and highly recommended for coughs, colds and whooping cough. Sold by all dealers.

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(From the Press.)

The Congregational Sunday school picnic was held on the grounds opposite the Catholic church near the river last Friday. A beautiful picnic dinner was served to everybody there at noon. In the afternoon the races were carried out according to the program as nearly as possible. Many of the children were made happy with little blue and red ribbons badges as prizes to the winners of the different races.

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Mrs. F. W. Bart returned to Grand Rapids Monday after a six weeks visit at the home of her son, G. O. Bart and family.

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(From the Record.)

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C. J. Brown arrived in the city Monday morning and opened up the L. Ward hotel preparatory to cleaning it out and getting it into shape for occupancy as a hotel. His family arrived last night and the goods yesterday morning. He has a string of horses and will do livery business. The hotel will be ready for occupancy in about a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Clark drove down below Pittsville the latter part of last week on business. Mr. Clark states that there has been no hay there and that the big hay marsh was burning and had been burning for a month. The peat was burned for two feet on the surface and that ergs of all kinds were eaten up by fire.

John Maxwell, east of the city, will shortly leave for Baltimore to be employed the coming winter in the logging business. One would naturally suppose that the logging business is in and about Baltimore had become about extinct. Del Murry may accompany him.

The few rains of the past week and last have started the pickle industry into new life and the crew at the salting station has had to be increased in order to care for the intake.

Doan's is a dangerous disease but can be cured. Chamberlain's Colic, Clefts and Diarrhoea Remedy has been successfully used in nine epidemics of dysentery. It is never valuable for children and adults, and when reduced with water and sweetened, it is pleasant to take. Sold by all dealers.

SIGEL.

Harmon Johnson departed last Sunday night for Chicago after a two weeks visit at the Berg home.

Mrs. E. Newman and son Eric of Grand Rapids spent Sunday at the Sun Nekoosa home.

Mr. Quist and family of Milladore spent Sunday in our home.

Mr. and Mrs. Olson of Junction City and Mr. and Mrs. Gust Landrum of Rudolph attended church services here Sunday.

The ice cream social given here Monday night was witnessed by a large crowd.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lindquist, Andrew Pearson and Misses Agda and Sophia Lindstrom joined the Lutheran church here Sunday.

Miss Stevie Heden of the Rapids died at home.

Miss Anna Anderson will leave this week for Minnesota where she will be employed.

Mr. John M. Wurland has returned home from a visit in Bessemer, Michigan.

Misses Mabel McFarland and Julia Minchuan and Ernest McFarland of Grand Rapids spent Wednesday evening of last week at the Grand Rapids home, making the trip in Miss McFarland's automobile.

Too Late for Last Week.

Frank Swarick of Milwaukee is visiting at home for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Sternert entertained visitors from Chicago one day the past week.

Mrs. J. Yeskie and son George visited with friends and relatives last week.

Mrs. M. Adam and Mrs. Yeskie called on Mrs. Kissinger on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Brostofsky and Frank and Anton Swarick spent Sunday at the M. Adam home.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Rokus and daughter Elsie and Francis Rokus visited with Mr. and Mrs. J. Dine on Sunday.

Mrs. M. Pyrch and Mrs. J. Swets visited with Mrs. M. Adam on Thursday.

The ice cream social given by the Ladies Aid Society was well attended Wednesday.

If your liver is sluggish and out of tone, and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets tonight before retiring and you will feel all right in the morning. Sold by all dealers.

Fourteen Mile Creek

(Too Late for Last Week.)

Buying is the order of the day in this vicinity.

Walter Cain and Thomas Brown are digging a fine well on the S. E. Worthing place.

One of Hauck's is here helping his father out hay.

Mr. Lillien Jorg visited at the W. J. Smith home on Saturday.

Miss Edna Brown of Grand Rapids is visiting at the home of her uncle, M. S. Winogarden.

Edwin Brown, who has been working in Green County, visited his parents in Green County, visited his parents in Green County, visited his parents in Green County.

Miss Mildred O'Connell visited at the F. M. Rous home Saturday.

Miss Pearl Winegarden spent Friday evening at the L. Jero home.

RUDOLPH

John Connor and John Fritchie are again working for John Graether at Grand Rapids, making the annual output of cranberry barrels.

Mrs. Chas. Kurnitz of Almond has been visiting with her parents here the past week.

Barney St. Denis will have an opening at his saloon on Thursday. He invites all his friends to call.

Mr. Sidney Robins nee Maud Sharkey of New Orleans is here for a two weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moss Sharkey.

Mrs. Olaf Orogan of Michigan is here visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moss Sharkey.

For Quick Relief from Hay Fever, Asthma and similar bronchitis, take Foley's Remedy and Tonic. It quickly relieves the discomfort and the annoying symptoms disappear. It soothes and heals the inflamed air passages of the head, throat and bronchial tubes. It contains no opiates and no harmful drugs. Refuse substitutes. Johnson and Hill Co. and E. Daly.

BIRON

Mrs. Jim Klappa was the guest of friends at Sigel one day the past week.

A surprise party was held at the Steve Snyder home Thursday night in honor of Mrs. Snyder. Everyone reports a good time.

Mrs. I. Crotteau of your city was the Sunday guest of her son, Eugene and wife.

Mrs. Wm. Harron spent Friday at Nekoosa the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Percy George.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff DeMars Sunday at Rudolph guests at the G. Bates home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Akey and son Jeffery spent Sunday at Rudolph with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Knapp have moved to your city. The vacated house is now occupied by Mr. Jim Gokee, formerly of Rudolph.

Mrs. E. Coon and Ervie Hayome Sunday at Rudolph.

Ernest Doughty went to Sigel Sunday to help furnish music for the picnic.

Chester Atwood has his new house completed and it is being occupied by the family.

Quite a crowd from here attended a dance across the river one night last week.

Miss Edna Hewitt of your city was a Sunday guest at the Vaughan home.

John Possey and Miss Daisy Possey attended the fair at Marshfield Friday. Mr. Possey also attended the Stevens Point fair.

Mrs. Sutton and children of Harrisburg, Pa., is the guest of her nephew, C. Sipe and family at present.

Henry Martin Sunday in your city.

Miss Erna Swantz of the south side is staying with her sister, Mrs. O. Sipe now.

Electricity at White House.

Electricity is the only illuminant used at the White House, and in many respects the electrical installation is the most elaborate and complete in any residence in the country.

Granulated Sore Eyes Cured.

For twenty years I suffered from a bad case of granulated sore eyes, says Martin Boyd of Heurtlett, Ky.

In February, 1903, a gentleman asked

Henry Martin Sunday in your city.

He says "It has been of an estimable value to me." Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

Highest Form of Beauty.

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Electricity is the

CHAS. H. WEISSE CANDIDATE FOR U. S. SENATOR

His Record as the Fighting Congressman from Wisconsin
Has Won Credit all Over the Country---His Attacks Made
on the Aldrich-Payne Tariff Bill Praised by Press of
Country---The Friend of the Soldier---An Opponent of
Cannonism and the Old Machine---The Announcement.

Hon. Charles H. Weisse of Sheboygan Falls, member of congress from the 6th district, and who is just closing his fourth term, has announced to the Democrats of Wisconsin that he will be a candidate for United States Senator before the September primaries. In making this announcement Mr. Weisse does so at the request of Democrats who are anxious to see a spirited contest thereby assuring a large vote at the primaries and materially strengthening the party in the state.

A friendly contest, yet spirited, always tends to stir up interest and so it will be in this campaign.

CONTEST IN SIXTH.

After declining to be a candidate for congress to succeed himself, more than 5,000 voters in his district appealed to him by petitions to stand as a candidate. At the same time

M. K. Reilly of Fond du Lac announced that he would withdraw from the field if Mr. Weisse desired to honor the wishes of the people and a similar statement came from M. E. Burke of Dodge County. The Ozaukee county candidate, Harry Bolens, accepted the tender by the convention, that of Lieutenant governor, thus being out of the race. E. W. Clark, of Fond du Lac has repeatedly expressed himself along the same lines. This would have left the field practically clear for Mr. Weisse but he had given his word that he would not be a candidate and at no time has he been fit to change the decision made previous to the receipt of the 5,000 signatures. A contest is assured in this district which will bring out a large vote, but in the state at large the conditions are different. Until Mr. Weisse announced that he would be a candidate for United States Senator not a contest was assured which would guarantee to Democracy a heavy vote throughout the state of Wisconsin.

A campaign of this nature, extending to all portions of the state, means a great deal to a man in business for he must sacrifice in order to enter the field. Believing that the Democratic party is the one closest to the people, and which will eventually grant them relief from the burdens of a protective tariff, if relief is to come at all, he enters this campaign to encourage, to wage a fight. Those who have followed the career of Congressman Weisse realize that he is a good campaigner, one of the best in the state, and all candidates receiving his support—and none but the deserving do—profit by his energy and ability in that line. He has been and is, a constant surprise to everyone who has followed his career, and it has been a pleasing and gratifying surprise to his supporters. No one can deny his power, not only as a politician but as a statesman, and he is evidently more of a statesman than a politician, the latter to which he aspires less to, than the former.

RECORD OF VOTES.

To the people of Wisconsin, those residing outside this district, a brief statement as to the vote received by Mr. Weisse in his congressional campaigns will be of interest. In 1902 he received 17,991 votes, in 1904 20,665 votes a majority of 2,078. He was the only democratic congressman elected in the Northwest and when Theodore Roosevelt carried the district by 4,797. In 1906 Mr. Weisse received 19,446 carrying the district by 8,931 and in 1908 his vote was 23,817 sweeping the district by 7,133. President Taft in

the same campaign carried the district by 800. Mr. Weisse carried every county in the district and two of the counties did not elect a democrat on their county ticket. This only goes to show that not only is he a good campaigner but a vote getter. His record in congress is one that entitles him to the support of the masses, and the increase in his majorities, year after year, is the best argument that can be advanced along this line.

WORK ON PLATFORM.

Mr. Weisse was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Kansas City, St. Louis and Denver and as a member of the platform committee rendered work which won for him credit not alone from his own party papers, but the Chicago Tribune, a staunch Republican paper, had this to say of him in their issue of July 10th, 1908:

"In framing the platform of the Democratic party Charles H. Weisse of Sheboygan Falls, Wis., exercised a notable influence. Mr. Weisse was neither a radical nor a conservative, but endeavored to produce a platform upon which the whole Democratic party could go before the people.

Mr. Weisse is not a lawyer, but a

sound business man who has had

experience as a member of Congress.

On the resolutions committee were

more than forty lawyers who got into

frequent snarls by their various in-

terpretations of phrases and sentences

of planks reported by the subcom-

mittees of the subcommittee.

"When the debate was at its hot-

test this Wisconsin man would rise

and make a practical suggestion which

would develop to the solution upon

which all could agree. The planks to

which Mr. Weisse devoted the most

attention were those relating to the

business affairs of the country, the

trusts, the tariff and railroads.

"When Mr. Weisse came to Denver

he was sought out by delegates who

regarded his judgement as accurate

and who wanted to ascertain how

far he was willing to go upon the

various matters which it was pro-

posed to insert in the platform. He

was elected unanimously by the

Wisconsin delegation as its repre-

sentative upon the resolutions com-

mittee, a choice which events demon-

strated was the wisest thing it could

have done.

"Mr. Weisse frankly told the other

members of the committee that his

knowledge of law was limited, but

by his tact and sound views he quickly

made friends, and they listened to

his advice with close attention.

SELF MADE MAN.

Mr. Weisse is a native of Sheboygan county, and a successful business man, operating a tannery (not in the trust) and employing a large working force. Never in the history of his business career has Mr. Weisse experienced labor trouble and when panics have been on it could always be said to his credit that the wheels had been kept going, a day

never missed and the men given

their full pay in cash. This is

the business record of Mr. Weisse

and his public record is just as good, a

champion of the people, and always

on the square and for a "square deal"

to the masses. His father came to

this country from Germany and found

the business in 1868, which has

grown with rapid strides. The

present congressman received his early

schooling in the village of Sheboy-

gan Falls and later attended a pri-

ate Lutheran school going into his

father's office when but fifteen years

of age to take charge of the books.

When he took over the business at

his father's death he was familiar

with every branch. The men in his

employ believe in him and a visit

to Sheboygan Falls will convince any

person that Mr. Weisse is a friend

of the laborer. His success in the

tannery business has been due to



HON. CHAS. H. WEISSE

the fact that he gives each department his personal attention, the same is true in his public life. He is on the ground doing active work, looking after the welfare of those in his district, and for that matter in the nation. His stand on the tariff, railroad and other important questions are too well known for argument. He has opposed every tariff measure introduced in congress during the period he has been there. That is Mr. Weisse's position and it is the position that will be taken by every person who wants to see Cannonism killed. The system that keeps Cannon and men of that type in power must be destroyed, and a political death must be meted out and now is the time. The Republican party to-day encourages support from the System, because the System is the Republican Party. Let the Democrats of Wisconsin do their portion in aiding the great fight now in progress all over the country and which will assure representative government.

A REAL DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

Congressman Charles H. Weisse declines re-nomination in the Sixth District and has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator at the coming primaries. This is cheerful and welcome news and assures to the democratic voters and independents a real live candidate with a record of achievement and one who can be supported with the

conviction that all of his proven ability will be devoted to practical progressive legislation in the interest of all the people, and not to playing politics for the attainment of personal selfish ends. A native of Wisconsin, a successful business man and a large employer who has

gained the loyalty and confidence of his employees, a hard working member

of congress during four terms, achieving high standing among the members of his party and the respect of the opposition because of his sterling integrity and clear thinking and right acting, Charles H. Weisse is just the candidate the party now requires for an aggressive and successful campaign. — Wausau Pilot.

The grafters, political office seekers, railroad and corporation attorneys and those who stand for special privileges at the expense of the masses, are opposed to Mr. Weisse continuing in public life. Why? — Fond du Lac Bulletin

PRESS OF STATE GIVES MR. WEISSE GREAT CREDIT

Leading Papers Both Democratic and Republican Acknowledge His Ability---Has Always Been Found Fighting in Behalf of the Masses---His Popularity Extends Beyond the Borders of the Badger State.

APPLETON CRESCENT.

Congressman C. H. Weisse of Sheboygan announces to the democrats that he will be a candidate for United States senator before the September primaries. Mr. Weisse will have very strong support in this county and district, as he is very deservedly popular among the democrats.

WEST BEND PILOT.

Mr. Weisse is a candidate around whom not only Democrats can rally, but also those who believe in the principle of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." As a congressman, by his impartiality, his promptness and solicitude in their behalf, he has won the esteem and admiration of his constituents. As an employer, by his kindness, his consideration and his leniency, he has won a place in the hearts of his employes. As a man among men, by his honesty, his generosity, his straightforwardness and fidelity to his friends, he has endeared himself to all with whom he has come in contact in every walk of life.

FOND DU LAC REPORTER.

No man whether a candidate or an official, has labored harder and with greater conscientiousness united with unusual ability, for the advancement of his party and at the same time for the welfare of the people generally, than has Congressman Charles H. Weisse of the Sixth district. This was as true of his first candidacy when he was certain of defeat, as it has been since. In him has been found a representative of the democracy and of the people. As a correspondent describes him "He is a man of integrity; of unlimited benevolence of truth and justice; of honesty but also of firmness for the right. In short, he is a man of and for the people.

TWO RIVERS CHRONICLE.

Charles H. Weisse, the only democrat Wisconsin has in congress, is a great credit to the state. He is a plain, practical man and makes no pretensions. But he accomplishes just as much as any of his slick-tongued colleagues.

JUNEAU TELEPHONE.

The Hon. Charles H. Weisse, has done more in the interests of his constituents than the majority of his colleagues, many of whom have held their positions years before he entered politics. His ability during his time as a member has compelled the recognition and admiration of his fellow members. His constant industry and watchfulness of every piece of proposed legislation has earned for him the highest degree of appreciation.

SHEBOYGAN TELEGRAM.

Congressman Weisse who has just announced himself as a candidate for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket has acquired fame through his untiring efforts to serve the people. This is best attested by the esteem in which he is held by the old soldiers, for whom he has always been alert.

Then again he has acquired fame through his arguments against the present tariff law which tends to place a burden upon the consumer in order that the trusts may declare greater dividends and increase their holdings. While he has increased his popularity by this kind of a stand he has also made enemies of a few office holders and politicians.

In declaring that the men in the railway mail service were inadequately paid for their services and advocating a reduction in the salaries of postmasters, criticism has been heard in some quarters but this was to be expected. Mr. Weisse took the position that the men who performed the real work were the ones entitled to the greatest consideration.

It is this kind of a stand that has

Mr. Weisse has been in congress eight years and as a candidate for United States Senator stands on his record.

(Continued on page two.)

CAMPAIGN LIES NAILED

SOLDIERS PROUD OF MR. WEISSE

HIS PENSION WORK.

When Congressman Weisse was out for a re-election in the last campaign his opponents started the cry that he had been absent from congress when matters of grave importance were up for consideration but these stories were proven false and every paper publishing the story made a retraction and made haste to do so. The retraction in the Free Press was similar to that in the Sentinel and other papers in the state and was as follows:

"There is no record kept in the house of representatives from which it may be ascertained the number of days a congressman attends during the session of congress, nor the number of times a member votes on questions passed upon by the house, nor do the records as a rule show in case a member is paired with an opposing member, whether or not he voted on the question in case the roll is called but a member paired never loses his vote on any question passed upon by the house whether the vote is taken upon a roll call or otherwise.

The circular does also do Mr. Weisse an injustice in saying that "it appears that Mr. Weisse's first vote in the second session of the fifty-ninth congress was cast on Feb. 18, 1907, two weeks before final adjournment." Mr. Weisse may have voted many times prior to the date on questions passed upon by the house and in fact did a great many times vote on questions passed upon by the house during that session prior to that time. It also is made to appear from the statement published that Mr. Weisse attended the sixtieth congress only about eight days, while in truth and fact, as we are creditably informed, he was in attendance at the session of the sixtieth congress during the first four months thereof and during which time there were in fact only twelve roll calls." — Milwaukee Free Press.

In every campaign in which Mr. Weisse has taken part the powerful interests, those anxious to see him in private life, have turned their guns in his direction but the result has always been the same, a return to office by increased majorities. In this campaign the same cries will no doubt be raised but they will come from the same source, those who think more of serving the interests rather than the masses. Mr. Weisse stands on his record. He has fought the interests, he has fought Cannonism tooth and nail and he will keep on fighting Cannonism just so long as he is in public life.

Mr. Weisse will be greatly disappointed if the same campaign lies are not circulated at this time. It has been a plan so long in vogue that Congressman Weisse feels it unnecessary to longer put up a defense. The masses understand the purpose and why he is made the target for this kind of criticism. It comes from those who want to see Republican victories achieved and to that end will circulate any kind of a campaign lie and even go into the primaries and vote the republican ticket.

Hon. Chas. H. Weisse of Sheboygan Falls has announced his candidacy for United States Senator. He is the kind of a man who will truly represent the people and will not allow himself to be influenced by greedy corporations. He made a splendid record in Congress and is recognized as a staunch defender of democratic principles and an advocate of equity and justice. Even though a candidate was chosen at the democratic state convention many leading democrats urged upon Weisse to become a candidate and the result will be that the campaign will be more spirited and bring out a larger democratic vote. — Two Rivers Chronicle.

FILES LARGEST LIST OF NAMES

In the list of nomination papers filed at Madison Congressman Weisse leads over the other candidates in the number of signers as follows:

C. H. Weisse 5,455.
Burt Williams 4,900.
Senator LaFollette 3,800.
S. A. Cook 5,147.

FROM MAYVILLE.

Through the efforts of our Congressman C. H. Weisse of Sheboygan Falls, Wis. Mrs. Rosy Gregett of this city has been allowed a pension at \$8 a month from August 15, 1905. Mr. Weisse has been doing a great deal of hard work in obtaining pensions for those entitled to them. — Mayville News.

Sample Official Primary Ballot

PRIMARY ELECTION

DEMOCRAT PARTY

To vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot, mark a cross **X** in the square at the **RIGHT** of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot write his name in the blank space provided for that purpose, and mark a cross **X** after the name.

SENATORIAL	COUNTY	
U. S. Senator	Vote for one County Clerk	Vote for one
CHARLES H. WEISSE... X
.....
.....
.....

WEISSE HELPS OLD SOLDIERS.

Congressman Weisse has secured an increase of pension for George C. Powell of Waupun to \$24; an increase for Frederick Feuz of Kekoskee to \$24; an increase for Julius Beier of Burnett to \$30 and an original pension for Minnie Irwin of Waupun for \$8. Mr. Weisse may not have earned the gratitude of the corporations during his term of office, but there is no question but that he has earned that of the old veterans and their families. — Horicon Representative.

DEEPLY GRATEFUL.

Through the efforts of Congressman Weisse a bill has passed both houses of congress granting an increase of pension from \$12 to \$30 a month for James E. Andrews, of Glenbeulah, who served with Co. G., Thirty-seventh regiment, Wisconsin volunteers, in the rebellion. Mr. Andrews is totally blind. Through this assistance he will be enabled to live comfortably and he feels deeply grateful to Mr. Weisse. — Sheboygan Telegram. (Republican.)

GETS HIS REWARD.

On Wednesday Congressman Weisse succeeded in obtaining the passage by the house of a bill granting a pension of \$30 per month to William Painter of this city, a veteran of the civil war and who is in most needy circumstances. Mr. Painter was a Wisconsin Central employee for years but is at the present time a cripple, and is making his home with M. Lambert who resides on Hickory street. His condition is serious and the cause can be traced back to an injury received during the war. This is the kind of efficient work that Congressman Weisse is doing and which entitles him to the respect of all residents of the district irrespective of party. — Fond du Lac Daily Bulletin.

THE GREAT DANGER.

When you hear some one decrying the entrance of Congressman Charles H. Weisse into the senatorial race, make up your mind that it comes from those who think more of serving the republican party than looking to the welfare of Wisconsin Democracy.

Mr. Weisse entered the senatorial race believing that such a step was for the good of the party, as under the 20 per cent law enacted in the last legislature, there was grave danger in failing to get out a vote sufficient to insure a ticket in the field in some counties.

This danger is apparent today and the wisdom shown by Mr. Weisse in taking the step he has, is being commended out over the state. In our own neighboring county, Manitowoc, the danger of the 20 per cent law is apparent. There is no contest in the primary for state senator. In order to get on the Democratic ballot at the November election Senator Randolph must poll 1,134 votes at the primary. The county ticket must poll 795. Failure to do this will mean individual nominations. But for the contest of United States Senator there would be nothing to bring out the Democratic vote in Manitowoc county. This instance is cited because Manitowoc is our near neighbor and the conditions existing there exist in other counties in the state. The 20 per cent law was enacted to put the Democratic party out of the running and the sooner it is realized and a determined fight waged by all loyal Democratic papers the better it will be.

Congressman Weisse is in this campaign to bring out the Democratic vote. He has always been a Democrat, and if Democrats would awake to the seriousness of this new law, there would be no question but what every county would have a Democratic ticket in the field after the primary. — Sheboygan Press.

MR. WEISSE MAKES

PUBLIC THE LETTERS

The Spirit of Fairness is Shown in Every Letter to His Opponent Before the Primary—Copy of Letter to State Chairman Davies.

Congressman Charles H. Weisse has accepted the invitation of his opponent to publish the letters he had written to the Ashland man. The letters together with one to State Chairman Davies are made public.

In reference to the letters written by his opponent these will be made public if it is the desire of the gentleman from the north. The following is a statement to the Milwaukee News from Mr. Weisse:

M. Weisse's Statement.

Editor Daily News: On July 25 last, Mr. Burt Williams of Ashland published an article through the columns of your paper, requesting me to have published my letters to him relative to my candidacy for United States senator.

Since Mr. Williams has made this request, I believe in justice to myself and the voters of Wisconsin that I should publish my letters to him and I desire to do so through your paper.

On July 15, immediately after I returned from the Milwaukee convention, I wrote Mr. Williams a letter in which I stated that I would be a candidate for the senate and that I desired him to remain in the field so that the contest would bring out the Democratic vote at the primaries. The following is a true copy of my letter:

"Sheboygan Falls, Wis., July 15, 1910.—Mr. Burt Williams, Ashland, Wis.—Friend Burt. You will no doubt see a good many articles in the newspapers in the next few days, but do not be influenced by any of them in any way, stay in the senatorial race and make a positive statement that you will be a candidate.

"This has been the principle of the primary election law and it is right. It aims to place in the hands of the people the weapon by which they may say who should and who should not serve them as public servants. No one man can dictate—the verdict comes from those who on primary day go to the polls and cast their votes. Bear in mind Mr. Voter that a convention is nothing more than a recommending body under our law, and rightfully so. To go further than this would be a violation of the statutes and every lawyer in the broad state of Wisconsin will agree on this point.

You Mr. Voter have just as much right under the law as your neighbor, no less no more. You can study the character of the men running for office and you are better able to say who you want to serve you than some person who in a recommending convention suggests the name of a gentleman for a certain office.

To say that Mr. Weisse should not offer his name before the voters of Wisconsin, if he sees fit, kills the full freedom that is guaranteed under the primary election law.

"As this matter goes along, you will find this will be a campaign for the benefit of the Democrats and no one else, as we have things in shape now that we will be able to make some showing. Confidentially yours,

"CHAS. H. WEISSE."

On July 19, I wrote Mr. Williams the following letter:

"Sheboygan Falls, Wis., July 19, 1910.—Mr. Burt Williams, Ashland, Wis.—Dear Sir: I received your telegram and noted, but up to the present time I have not the letter from you. As soon as your letters come I will advise you further, also before I take any action I shall meet you personally and talk over matters fully, as I want to do what is to the best interest of the Democratic party of the state. No doubt we can go over these matters thoroughly before taking any action. Yours respectfully,

"CHAS. H. WEISSE."

"Sheboygan Falls, Wis., July 23, 1910. Mr. Jos. Davies, Madison, Wis.—Dear Sir: I expressed to you today 150 nomination blanks which you can mail out amongst your voters. Also will state, if you can get up two lists of the prominent working Democrats in the state, mail one to me and one to Williams and I will pay you for your work, as I want it strictly understood that I do not want you to do anything for me that is not duplicated to Williams in every way. I want to pay for this work that you do for us independent from the state campaign fund, as I do not want any one to say we used this fund, as they have before, to help nominate any of the candidates.

Also send me the names of the members that have been nominated for the assembly and the districts where we have made no nominations and send Burt Williams the same.

"Hoping you will be able to secure help in forwarding the list during the week, I remain, yours respectfully,

"CHAS. H. WEISSE."

The above letters under date of July 15, July 19 and July 23 are the only letters which I have written Mr. Williams in the matter of my candidacy, and the one to Mr. Davies, and were the letters to which he refers in his article written in your paper.

Wants the Public to Understand.

In my first letter I announced my self as a candidate for the senate, in my second letter I wrote him that I would see him and talk over matters, which was in regard to conducting the campaign as candidate for the senate. These letters need no further explanation on my part, as they speak for themselves, and I am willing the readers should be their own judge in this matter.

I received letters from Mr. Williams which I regard as confidential. Should he desire to have his letters to me published, I will be pleased to have you do so.

I am having the above letters published so that the public can be informed as to the contents and judge for themselves the merit of Mr. Williams's statement.

I became a candidate for the senate in the interest of the Democratic party; did not know that there was any one in the convention at Milwaukee who desired to foreclose any Democrat from becoming a candidate, but that the sentiment of the convention was unanimous, that candidates should be encouraged to enter the field for every office in the interest of the party. Every name that was presented at the convention was recommended without a dissenting vote, and in fact, every delegate was anxious to have more candidates presented, so that the party could secure a 20 per cent vote on the state ticket.

At this convention the Democrats were confronted with a very serious question. If we failed to secure 20 per cent of our vote at the primaries, the Democratic party would be destroyed not only in this campaign, but in all future campaigns, until the Republicans should see fit to repeal this 20 per cent law.

Many of the delegates believed that this 20 per cent vote could be secured better by naming progressive candidates, so that the Democrats throughout the state would be sure, not only of a progressive platform, but also of progressive candidates. Others in the convention believed seriously that the more contests we had the more chance there would be of securing the 20 per cent vote and saving the Democratic party.

After the convention had adjourned in conversation with Democrats in this belief, I was impressed with their sincerity, and in view of the expressed desire of so many, that we should have a state-wide contest, I concluded I could serve the party by entering into a friendly contract with Mr. Williams.

I have always been in favor of the principles of the primary election law; my record in congress has never been questioned from a Democratic standpoint, and I submit this to the voters. Respectfully yours,

"CHAS. H. WEISSE."

Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Aug. 2, 1910.

The Democrats have no occasion to go with either faction of the Republican party thereby aiding in their primary day and vote for a man for United States Senator who has been a life long Democrat. Hon. Charles H. Weisse of Sheboygan Falls has never deserted his party for a stalwart or a halfbreed, but has been a firm believer in the principles of democracy. — Prairie du Chien Courier.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.

The following from the Milwaukee Journal when that paper was still democratic will be of interest at this time:

Plain, honest, unassuming, Congressman Weisse is as popular with the Republicans as with the voters of his own party and it is regarded as a waste of time to place a candidate in nomination against him. — Milwaukee Journal Nov. 2, 1906.

Grand Rapids Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS., AUGUST 31, 1910.

HARD FIGHT URGED TO GET OUT FULL DEMOCRATIC VOTE

STATE AND OTHER CANDIDATES
ADDRESS GATHERING AT
EAGLES' HALL.

A. J. SCHMITZ TELLS OF NECESSITY OF 20 PER CENT VOTE.

Declares Protective Tariff Greatest Graft Perpetrated on Public. Congressman Weisse, Joseph P. Carney, Harry Boland and Others Deliver Talks. Sweeping Victory by Democrats is Predicted.

Adolph Schmitz Democratic candidate for governor, and nine other candidates last night urged the Democratic precinct workers of Milwaukee to work tooth and nail to get out at least 20 per cent of the Democratic vote in the primaries to insure a party place on the official ballot. The meeting was held at Eagles' hall on Second street.

Mr. Schmitz analyzed the primary law. He said it was a cunningly contrived bit of Republican legislation which would rob the Democratic party of its official standing unless patriotic partisans would labor zealously to perpetuate party organization.

"This matter is more serious than some of you think it is," said the speaker, who later forgot all about the primary and launched a eloquent speech, striking at the vitals of the system of protective tariff and showing how it absorbs the earnings of the laboring class of the whole country.

In Need of 20 Per Cent.

"Think of it," he continued, "if we don't get out 20 per cent we will lose our standing as a party. The object of that law is to wipe out the Democratic party, to erase it from the political map. If we fail to vote our percentage, what then? How are we to proceed two years hence? A candidate for governor is required to have the endorsement of 1 per cent of the voters of his party in the preceding election, to stand for office. Now if there be no party vote in the preceding election it is plain to every one that the Democrats will have a mighty hard time regaining their official footing."

"This republic will not last unless you have two parties, one to keep the other in line. The Democratic party is the party of history; it is the party that has accomplished great things for the welfare of the nation. And now we find it in jeopardy because quarrelsome Republicans are seeking Democratic support in the primaries."—Milwaukee News.

Says Democrats Will Win.

Professing supreme confidence that the democrats will capture the next house, Representative James T. Lloyd, of Missouri, chairman of the democratic congressional committee, left Washington for the West. "All signs point to the election of a democratic house," he said. "Our reports are all one way. More demands are being made on the committee for literature than in any campaign in many years."

Congressman Leo E. Foss of Chillicothe, a brother of Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts, who was elected last spring on the democratic ticket in a strong republican district, was in Oshkosh last week and was interviewed by the Northwestern, one of the leading republican papers. Among other things in speaking of his brother he said:

"Eugene never ran on the Democratic ticket until last spring. Up to that time he had always been a staunch Republican, but he split with the party on the tariff and rather than run as an Insurgent, he chose the Democratic nomination in a district that had always been Republican and was elected by a majority of 10,000. I was visiting with him last week and he said that what the Republican party needed was a good thrashing, and the way to administer it was not from the inside but from the outside. He believes that if a man strikes at the party from within a good many of the blows glance off without doing much good. And there is a good deal of truth in what he says."—Chillicothe Times.

A Splended Candidate.

The democracy of Wisconsin is indeed fortunate to have as its standard bearer in this state a man of such weight as Adolph J. Schmitz. Mr. Schmitz democracy is not of the surface kind. He is a deep thinker and can give reasons for the faith that is in him.

A. J. Schmitz Democratic candidate for governor was asked by The Journal if he had read the article in which Judge Lindsey of Denver said: "I consider it the duty of a progressive Democrat to support an insurgent Republican who is already in congress." Even if that Insurgent is opposed by a progressive Democrat who stands for precisely the same thing, and if he had observed in the papers that Judge Lindsey was coming to Wisconsin as a Democrat, to make speeches in favor of the Insurgent Republican office-holders and to make in relation to the same. In reply Mr. Schmitz said:

"Judge Lindsey has a very interesting personality, but when he comes as a democrat from Colorado to advise the Democrats of Wisconsin, that when an Insurgent Republican office holder is running for office with a progressive Democrat against him, it is the duty of Democrats to abandon their own progressive candidate and vote to continue the Republican in office, he will find the honest Democrat of the ranks is better posted on the situation in this state, than the Judge from Denver.

It is conceded and even emphasized, by the best students of our government, that two parties are essential in the interest of good government. This truth was never better demonstrated in our history than during the past fifteen years. The democratic party, strong and aggressive, though in the minority, has thoroughly educated the public mind upon the rights of the people as against the aggressions of Special Privilege, created and continuously fostered by the Republican party. No progressive measure, either advocated or voted for by progressive Republicans, can be justified by any declaration in the Republican national platform. Substantially every proposition advocated by ex-President Roosevelt, or championed by the Insurgent Republicans in congress, can be found in the Democratic national platform. In other words, the minority party has forced the majority party to abandon its own platform and the principles which made Roosevelt and the Insurgents popular, in the declaration of the minority party.

"Fifth—is it not a fact that every progressive measure to which President Taft and his chums are now pointing with pride, was enacted over the protests of the administration advisers, by a solid Democratic vote in both houses of congress together with a mere handful of Republican Insurgents; and is it not a fact that, because of the enactment of this legislation, by the Democrats in congress and a few Republican Insurgents, many people are deceived into the conclusion that the Taft administration thus far has actually been Progressive?

"Sixth—is it not a fact that the Insurgent Republicans pursued their course of insurgency, as their friends in the nation, to save the Republican party from utter annihilation, that Republicans did not manifest the same measure of patriotism as the Democrats in the last congress, who, knowing that the Republican administration would claim credit for the enactment of all progressive legislation, though forced upon it, nevertheless placed the interests of their country above that of party advantage, and championed and voted for the enactment of all progressive measures?

"Ninth—if the chums which are now being made by Insurgent Republicans of Wisconsin and their friends to the effect that they alone have given the Republican national party, the party of greed and graft, of Special Privilege, extravagance and waste—a new lease of power and that it is only their continued insurgency in the house of representatives and senate, which can possibly save the party from utter defeat at the next presidential election, be true, do you honestly believe that Democrats are rendering a service either to the state or nation, by voting against their own Progressive candidates and in favor of Republican Insurgent office holders?

"Tenth—is it not a fact that the most advanced Republican Insurgent still stands for the principle of the protective tariff, thereby granting Special Privileges to certain favored business interests, to enable such interest, thus favored to sell their goods in this country at a higher price, than they sell the same in foreign countries; and in this connection, is it not true that the tariff beneficiaries, instead of distributing this increased cost of their production among their laborers, coolly direct it into their own pockets?

"Eleventh—is not any law, granting to the tariff-sheltered trust the privilege of levying tribute upon the American people, however small, in practice as well as principle, the most obnoxious and oppressive Spe-

cial Privileges granted to any of the favored few in this country?

"Twelfth—are not all Republicans, whether Insurgents or Standpatters, who favor a tariff for protection, supporting the doctrine of Special Privileges to a few at the expense of many?

"A frank answer to these questions, either by Judge Lindsey, or other Democrat or Insurgent Republican, will be both interesting and instructive to the electors of the state. I have no doubt that if the judge will answer all these questions in his usual frank manner, he may rest assured of a large attendance of Democrats at his meetings. Progressive Democrats in Wisconsin are taking a profound interest in questions of this character.—Milwaukee Journal.

"Second—is it not a fact also that the leading Republican press of the country and substantially all of the daily republican press of the state of Wisconsin, is anti-Progressive?

"Third—is it not a fact that all the insurgents insist that they are Republicans and protectionists, and that they and their friends defend their course of insurgency by asserting that the Republican Insurgents are rendering a service to the Republican national party in special Privilege party, which will prevent its complete annihilation?

"Fourth—in view of the fact that every measure upon the statute books today in favor of Special Interests, every law which is oppressing the masses, was enacted by the members of the republican party, some of whom are 'Insurgents' and others "Standpatters", do you think if the party of wisdom or patriotism for Democrats to support Insurgent Republicans, if opposed by Progressive Democrats, and keep such Republicans in position, where because of their political conduct, sincere or otherwise, they can keep the Republican party in power, keeping in mind that all its members, Insurgents and Standpatters, favor a tariff law that grants protection and Special Privileges to a few at the expense of the many?

"Fifth—is it not a fact that every progressive measure to which President Taft and his chums are now pointing with pride, was enacted over the protests of the administration advisers, by a solid Democratic vote in both houses of congress together with a mere handful of Republican Insurgents; and is it not a fact that, because of the enactment of this legislation, by the Democrats in congress and a few Republican Insurgents, many people are deceived into the conclusion that the Taft administration thus far has actually been Progressive?

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"Sixth—is it not a fact that the Insurgent Republicans pursued their course of insurgency, as their friends in the nation, to save the Republican party from utter annihilation, that Republicans did not manifest the same measure of patriotism as the Democrats in the last congress, who, knowing that the Republican administration would claim credit for the enactment of all progressive legislation, though forced upon it, nevertheless placed the interests of their country above that of party advantage, and championed and voted for the enactment of all progressive measures?

"Ninth—if the chums which are now being made by Insurgent Republicans of Wisconsin and their friends to the effect that they alone have given the Republican national party, the party of greed and graft, of Special Privilege, extravagance and waste—a new lease of power and that it is only their continued insurgency in the house of representatives and senate, which can possibly save the party from utter defeat at the next presidential election, be true, do you honestly believe that Democrats are rendering a service either to the state or nation, by voting against their own Progressive candidates and in favor of Republican Insurgent office holders?

"Tenth—is it not a fact that the most advanced Republican Insurgent still stands for the principle of the protective tariff, thereby granting Special Privileges to certain favored business interests, to enable such interest, thus favored to sell their goods in this country at a higher price, than they sell the same in foreign countries; and in this connection, is it not true that the tariff beneficiaries, instead of distributing this increased cost of their production among their laborers, coolly direct it into their own pockets?

"Eleventh—is not any law, granting to the tariff-sheltered trust the privilege of levying tribute upon the American people, however small, in practice as well as principle, the most obnoxious and oppressive Spe-

A Democratic Year.

Antigo Weekly News Item: You Democrats of little faith and weak knees, are you aware that this is a Democratic year, to be specified with a big D?

Do you know, or realize, that the Democrats are going to be in control of the next Congress and that history will be made at that session?

Do you realize that in Wisconsin the Democratic party is mighty liable to sweep the state clean this fall, elect a governor and other state officers? Well this is liable to happen if you Democrats will stand by your guns and not follow off some will-to-wisp candidate or theory.

This is certainly a Democratic year, and everything points to this fact. There are dissensions in Republican ranks that will demoralize the party, and the people are thoroughly dissatisfied with existing conditions. From all sections of the country come reports that tend to show an unusual political disturbance and an upheaval is sure to follow with the result that the people will arrive at a sane view of the situation and realize that the Democratic party is the only source through which they can seek redress and right their wrongs.

The Democratic members of Congress, with possibly a few exceptions, have shown that they stand for all that is best in politics, and for the good of the people, and this has added greatly to the strength of the party. With a record of clear aims and the best interests of the people at heart there is every reason to believe that the public is coming to the view point of regarding the Democratic party as something more than a political machine, and that it is the only means through which the great wrongs that have been forced upon the people through years of Republican misrule and trust domination can be righted.

Democrats, you have every reason to feel proud of your party and of the record of most of your representatives in Congress and it behoves you to get out and do some strenuous work this fall to the end that results may be accomplished. Do your duty and this will surely prove a Democratic year.

The Primary Election Sept. 6th is of more than usual importance. Every Democratic voter should go to the poll and vote for Democratic candidates in order to make up the 20 per cent. vote necessary to give the Democratic ticket a place on the official ballot. In the past little interest was taken in the primaries. Hardly six per cent. of the Democrats attended the primaries. Hardly six per cent. of the democrats attended the primaries. Now they should vote their own ticket, or their party will be wiped off from the official ballot.—Prairie du Chien Courier.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIVAL.

There are symptoms of a Democratic revival in Wisconsin. The Democrats themselves are taking hold with an earnestness and enthusiasm that give promise of the party's rehabilitation as a political force in the state's affairs.

Throughout the state, there is seen a disposition to place complete tickets in the field. A strong effort is being made to bring out the Democratic vote at the primary. A campaign has been opened by the Progressive leaders of the party to make direct appeal to the voters. In Milwaukee, the candidates for governor and United States senator will be the central figures at a Democratic pre-primary rally at the South Side Turn hall tonight. In every quarter, the Democrats are showing an unusual zeal and activity.

In the absence of a formidable opposition, the Republican party in Wisconsin unquestionably has lacked the check necessary in party government to insure efficiency and economy in the conduct of public affairs.

If the Democratic party of Wisconsin could not help but advantage from it. For it would hold the dominant party in restraint and in event a change of parties should be deemed desirable an efficient instrument for the administration of government would be placed at the people's command.

There is no reason that the Democratic party in Wisconsin should not be restored to its former position. In Indiana and Ohio we find the Democratic party in control of the state affairs. Even in Minnesota, we find the Democrats electing their candidate to the office of governor, though the state is strongly Republican.—Milwaukee Journal.

A SOLEMN DUTY.

A Democrat who neglects to go to the polls Sept. 6 to make sure of the nomination of Progressive Democratic candidates IS LITTLE LESS THAN A TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY. The cause of Good Government and the life of his party demand his presence at the Primary Election.—Milwaukee Journal.

CHAIRMAN DAVIES

ON THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN STATE

CALLS ATTENTION TO DEMOCRATS TO THE SO-CALLED 20 PER CENT LAW.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN HE DECLARIES.

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Mr. Davies' Statement.

Interviewed Mr. Davies said: "The state central committee is seriously impressed with the danger arising out of the so-called 20 per cent. law. Of the loyalty of the Democratic voters we have no particular fear but we have serious apprehension lest the effect of this law and its existence shall not be brought to the knowledge of the voters.

"We not only have a splendid opportunity to win, but deserve to win. Our platform is a strong endorsement of the best there is in Democracy. It is progressive and it is conservative, by reason of the fact that true progressiveness is the surest conservatism. Our state ticket presents to the people a splendid set of men of high character and attainments and ability.

"At headquarters we are doing everything that lies in our power to perfect and reorganize our entire state organization. But we cannot do it alone. It rests in large measure with Democrats throughout the state. The organization is wasting its energy and wasting its time, unless it receives the active support of prominent Democrats in their respective communities.

"There never has been a time in the last fourteen years that has been more propitious for the success of Democracy in this state. I have faith in the common sense of the people of the state of Wisconsin and if we all pull together, there is strong probability that it will result in the "cleaning house" of the state capitol, which must be of advantage to the state in view of the continuance of one-party rule and administration these many years."—Milwaukee News.

Grand Rapids Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS., AUGUST 31, 1910.

HARD FIGHT URGED TO GET OUT FULL DEMOCRATIC VOTE

STATE AND OTHER CANDIDATES
ADDRESS GATHERING AT
EAGLES' HALL.

A. J. SCHMITZ TELLS OF NECESSITY OF 20 PER CENT VOTE.

Declares Protective Tariff Greatest Graft Perpetrated on Public—Congressman Weisse, Joseph P. Carney, Harry Bolen, and Others Deliver Talks—Sweeping Victory by Democrats is Predicted.

Adolph J. Schmitz Democratic candidate for governor, and nine other candidates last night urged the Democratic pre-mix workers of Milwaukee to work tooth and nail to get out at least 20 per cent of the Democratic vote in the primaries to insure a party place on the official ballot. The meeting was held at Eagles' hall on Second street.

Mr. Schmitz analyzed the primary law. He said it was a amazingly contrived bit of Republican legislation which would rob the Democratic party of its official standing unless patriotic partisans would labor zealously to perpetuate party organization.

"This matter is more serious than some of you think it is," said the speaker, who later forgot all about the primary and launched an eloquent speech, striking at the vitals of the system of protective tariff and showing how it absorbs the earnings of the laboring class of the whole country.

In Need of 20 Per Cent.

"Think of it," he continued, "if we don't get our 20 per cent we will lose our standing as a party. The object of that law is to wipe out the Democratic party, to erase it from the political map. If we fail to vote our percentage, what then? How are we to proceed two years hence? A candidate for governor is required to have the endorsement of 1 percent of the voters of his party in the preceding election, to stand for office. Now if there be no party vote in the preceding election it is plain to everyone that the Democrats will have a mighty hard time regaining their official footing.

"This republic will not last unless you have two parties, one to keep the other. The Democratic party is the party of history; it is the party that has accomplished great things for the welfare of the nation. And now we find it is jeopardy because quarrelsome Republicans are seeking Democratic support in the primaries.—Milwaukee News.

Says Democrats Will Win.

Professing supreme confidence that the Democrats will capture the next house, Representative James T. Lloyd, of Missouri, chairman of the democratic congressional committee, left Washington for the West. "All signs point to the election of a democratic house," he said. "Our reports are all one way. More demands are being made on the committee for literature than in any campaign in many years."

Congressman Geo. E. Foss of Chicago, a brother of Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts, who was elected last spring on the democratic ticket in a strong republican district, was in Oshkosh last week and was interviewed by the Northwestern one of the leading republican papers. Among other things in speaking of his brother he said:

"Eugene never ran on the Democratic ticket until last spring. Up to that time he had always been a staunch Republican, but he split with the party on the tariff and rather than run as an insurgent, he chose the Democratic nomination in a district that had always been Republican and was elected by a majority of 10,000. I was visiting with him last week and he said that what the Republican party needed was a good thrashing, and the way to administer it was not from the inside but from the outside. He believes that it is a man's strike at the party from within a good many of the slows glint off without doing much good. And there is a good deal of truth in what he says."—Chilton Times

A Splended Candidate.

The democracy of Wisconsin is indeed fortunate to have as its standard bearer in this state a man of such weight as Adolph J. Schmitz. Mr. Schmitz democracy is not of the surface kind. He is a deep thinker and can give reasons for the faith that is in him.

A. J. Schmitz, Democratic candidate for governor, was asked by The Journal if he had read the article in which Judge Lindsey of Denver said:

"I consider it the duty of a progressive Democrat to support an insurgent Republican who is already in congress *** even if that Insurgent is opposed by a progressive Democrat who stands for precisely the same thing," and if he had observed in the papers that Judge Lindsey was coming to Wisconsin as a Democrat, to make speeches in favor of the Insurgent Republican officeholders and whether he had any comment to make in relation to the same. In reply Mr. Schmitz said:

"Judge Lindsey has a very interesting personality, but when he comes as a democrat from Colorado to advise the Democrats of Wisconsin, that when an Insurgent Republican office holder is running for office, with a progressive Democrat against him, it is the duty of Democrats to abandon their own progressive candidate and vote to continue the Republican in office, he will find the honest Democrat of the ranks is better posted on the situation in this state, than the judge from Denver.

"It is conceded and even emphasized, by the best students of our government, that two parties are essential in the interest of good government. This truth was never better demonstrated in our history than during the past fifteen years. The Democratic party, strong and aggressive, though in the minority, has thoroughly educated the public mind upon the rights of the people as against the aggressions of Special Privileges, created and continually fostered by the Republican party. No progressive measure, either advocated or voted for by progressive Republicans, can be justified by any declaration in the Republican national platform. Substantially every proposition advocated by ex-President Roosevelt, or championed by the Insurgent Republicans in congress, can be found in the Democratic national platform. In other words, the minority party has forced the majority party to abandon its own platform and find the principles which made Roosevelt and the Insurgents popular, in the declaration of the minority party.

"This is the practical illustration of the value to the republic of a strong minority party. What is true in the nation is equally true in the state. An intelligent aggressive minority party can make itself felt in legislation in the interest of the people and bring home to the electors who are not blinded by partisan prejudice, the best and effective criticism of the acts of commission and omission on the part of the majority party.

Judge Lindsey is perhaps not aware of the fact that the Republicans in this state enacted a law which compels the Democrats to cast not less than 20 per cent of their vote at the primary election, in order to have a place as a political party on the official ballot at the general election. Had he known this, perhaps as a student of politics, and the virtue of a strong minority party, he would not advise Democrats to carry out the purpose of this legislation and give the death blow to their own party at the primary election. In his comparison between the Wilson-Gorman tariff act and the "Smooth-Pain-All-Rich" tariff bill, he ought to know that the Democratic lower house of Congress enacted a Progressive measure; that the entire Republican membership of the senate with, I believe, two Democratic traitors to their party, enacted a law which was a betrayal of the promises which the party had made to the people. And mark the difference between the action of a Democratic president and the action of Mr. Taft. President Cleveland refused to sign the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill and denounced it as an act of party perfidy. President Taft on the other hand, gleefully signed the Payne-Aldrich bill, and, although denounced by every disinterested patriotic-thinking citizen in the country as a betrayal of the promises which Mr. Taft made to the people, he went out on the stump and defended it as "the best tariff measure ever enacted by congress."

"The Democrats of the state would

be pleased to have Judge Lindsey, during his sojourn in Wisconsin, give a little of his time in answering the following question:

"First—Is it not a fact that the entire Republican national administration, from the president, down through his cabinet and the large majority of the members of the senate and house of representatives, and the appointive Republican officers, including the postmaster at the cross roads, are anti-Progressive? And is it not also a fact that the entire patronage of this government is used for the purpose of opposing Progressive measures and advocates of these measures in the Republican party?

"Second—It is not a fact also that the leading Republican press of the country and substantially all of the daily republican press of the state of Wisconsin, is anti-Progressive?

"Third—Is it not a fact that all the Insurgents insist that they are Republicans and protectionists, and that they and their friends defend their cause of Insurgency by asserting that the Republican Insurgents are rendering a service to the Republican national party in special Privilege party, which will prevent its complete annihilation?

"Fourth—In view of the fact that every measure upon the statute books today in favor of Special Interests, every law which is oppressing the masses, was enacted by the members of the republican party, some of whom are 'Insurgents' and others 'Standpatters', do you think it the part of wisdom or patriotism for Democrats to support Insurgent Republicans, if opposed by Progressive Democrats, and keep such Republicans in position, where because of their political conduct, sincere or otherwise, they can keep the Republican party in power, keeping in mind that all its members, Insurgents and Standpatters, favor a tariff law that grants protection and Special Privileges to a few at the expense of the many?

"Fifth—is it not a fact that every Progressive measure to which President Taft and his champions are now pointing with pride, was enacted over the protests of the administration advisers, by virtually a solid Democratic vote in both houses of congress together with a mere handful of Republican Insurgents; and is it not a fact that, because of the enactment of this legislation, by the Democrats in congress and a few Republican Insurgents, many people are deceived into the conclusion that the Taft administration thus far has actually been Progressive?

"Sixth—is it not a fact that if the Insurgent Republicans pursued their course of Insurgency, as their friends in the state, to save the Republicans party from utter annihilation, that Republicans did not manifest the same measure of patriotism as the Democrats in the last congress, who knew that the Republican administration would claim credit for the enactment of all progressive legislation, though forced upon it, nevertheless placed the interests of their country above that of party advantage, and championed and voted for the enactment of all progressive measures?

"Ninth—if the claims which are now being made by Insurgent Republicans of Wisconsin and their friends to the effect that they alone have given the Republican national party, the party of greed and graft, of Special Privilege, extravagance and waste—a new lease of power and that it is only their continued Insurgency in the house of representatives and senate, which can possibly save the party from utter defeat at the next presidential election, be true, do you honestly believe that Democrats are rendering a service either to the state or nation, by voting against their own Progressive candidates and in favor of Republican Insurgent office holders?

"Tenth—is it not a fact that the most advanced Republican Insurgent still stands for the principle of the protective tariff, thereby granting Special Privileges to certain favored business interests, to enable such interest, thus favored to sell their goods in this country at a higher price, than they sell the same in foreign countries; and in this connection, is it not true that the tariff beneficiaries, instead of distributing this increased cost of their production among their laborers, coolly direct it into their own bill, and, although denounced by every disinterested patriotic-thinking citizen in the country as a betrayal of the promises which Mr. Taft made to the people, he went out on the stump and defended it as "the best tariff measure ever enacted by congress."

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cial Privilege granted to any of the favored few in this country?

"Twelfth—are not all Republicans, whether Insurgents or Standpatters, who favor a tariff for protection, supporting the doctrine of Special Privileges to a few at the expense of many?

"A frank answer to these questions either by Judge Lindsey, or other Democrat or Insurgent Republican, will be both interesting and instructive to the electors of the state. I have no doubt that if the judge will answer all these questions in his usual frank manner, he may assure a large attendance of Democrats at his meetings. Progressive Democrats in Wisconsin are taking a profound interest in questions of this character.—[Milwaukee Journal.

Danger! Democrats, Be Loyal!

Due to the passage of an unjust law by the last Legislature, the existence of the Democratic Party in this State is in danger. Unless the Democratic candidates for every office, state and county, receive twenty per cent. of the vote cast for the nominee for Governor at the last General Election, the names of the Democratic nominees do not go under the Democratic column. If the Democratic candidate for Governor does not receive twenty per cent. of the vote in the primaries, there will be no Democratic nominee for Governor at this election, and two years hence there will be no Democratic Party recognized by law in the State of Wisconsin, as there will be no "votes cast for the Democratic nominee for Governor at the last General Election."

The good of the Commonwealth demands a strong minority party in this state or any state. Good citizenship, as well as party loyalty, demands that Democrats stay in their own primaries on September 6th. Democrats should resent this attempt to disrupt a great party, rebuke such action, and stay in their own primaries on September 6th.

The State Convention.

Wisconsin democracy has made an admirable start for the state campaign.

The convention which closed in the early hours of Wednesday morning was an enthusiastic, earnest and patriotic body, wearing the collar of no man nor special interest, but animated by a desire to establish the genuine and progressive principles of true democracy.

The earnestness of the debate, and the length of it in some instances, while exasperating during the late hours, was in itself an indication of the independence and power of the delegates, and the happy ending of the convention, with united purpose and no wounds, is a gratifying earnest of success.

The platform is progressive and strong and should enlist the hearty support of every progressive citizen of the state. It deals with the great questions which now agitate the people and handles them without equivocation, fairly, squarely and powerfully. It declares again for the essentially democratic principles which the Republicans have ostensibly espoused at times for campaign purposes, only to abandon them when returned to power.

The list of nominees consists of able, honest men—men who if chosen to office, will not betray the interests of the people who placed them there, but who will labor for the advancement of the principles to which the party stands pledged.

Democracy in Wisconsin confronts today its greatest opportunity in years. The state convention has risen to the occasion, not opportunistically, but by consistent adherence to the fundamental policy of true democracy, the good of the people. Let the members of the party cease chasing after false gods, and work unitedly along the lines established by the convention and they will be supported by thousands of former republicans, weary of misrule, misrepresentation and false pretense.

Milwaukee Daily News.

It is not, however, in a platform so much as in the spirit with which it is adopted that a party's attitude is to be determined. The people are quite familiar with platforms that are adopted "to get in on" and that are not taken seriously by their authors. In the Payne-Aldrich revision of the tariff they were treated to the spectacle of a repudiation of solemn pledges. The spirit of the Democratic convention was Progressive. It manifested its faith by its work.—Milwaukee Journal.

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GOOD CITIZENSHIP---FAIR PLAY

AN OPEN LETTER

To All Good Citizens:

THE FACT:--An unfair law, Chapter 477, Laws of 1909, passed by a Republican Legislature, requires that every Democratic candidate for every office--state and county--receive 20 per cent of the votes cast for Governor at the last General Election, that his name may go upon the Democratic column of the official ballot.

THE RESULT:--The minority party in this state may be legislated out of existence. If the Democratic candidate for Governor at this election does not receive 20 per cent of the vote in the primary, two years hence there will be no Democratic Party recognized by law in this state, as there will be no "votes cast for the Democratic nominee for Governor at the last General Election," upon which to compute the 20 per cent.

THE GOOD OF THE COMMONWEALTH demands a **STRONG Minority Party** in this state and in every state.

YOUR DUTY:--**GOOD CITIZENSHIP** on the one hand and party loyalty on the other demands that you vote in the Democratic Primary on SEPTEMBER 6 to insure the continued existence of a party that polls 160,000 votes in Wisconsin. *Good Citizens should resent this attempt* to disrupt a great party, rebuke such action, vote in their own Primaries on **Sept. 6**, and **insure the existence** of the **Minority Party in this state.**

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

JOSEPH E. DAVIES, Chairman.

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THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

JOSEPH E. DAVIES, Chairman.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs. John Rayone of Rudolph was in the city shopping on Saturday.

Chief of Police James Gibson was on the sick list several days last week.

Ed. Krall has purchased the saloon business of Garry Mason the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sydow attended the Stevens Point fair on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Booth of Marshfield spent Sunday at the C. E. Holes home.

Hubert Hurley of Fox Lake has been in the city the past week visiting with friends.

The medicine that cured H. W. Barker's cough made at Sparta Johnson & Hill Co.

Phil Griffin arrived here on Saturday from the west, where he has been located the past year.

Miss Rachel Hudson of Wausau visited friends in this city several days during the past week.

Herbert Brockhausen of Milwaukee is a guest at the home of his brother, Fred Brockhausen this week.

Joe Quasigroch has been confined to his home the past two weeks with a severe attack of liver trouble.

John Thieb, the Wausau sign writer, has been in the city the past week doing some work in his line.

Mrs. Sid Barrington returned last week from Chicago where she has been in a hospital the past month.

Mrs. Frank Smith left on Sunday for Chicago where she expects to spend a month visiting her parents.

Mrs. W. R. Chambers and daughter returned on Sunday from a three weeks visit with relatives in Green Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kusserow of New London spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Noetzel.

Mrs. Libbie Damaris of Minonopis has been visiting her friends and relatives in this city during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Noll and Mr. and Mrs. John Hoffman of Marshfield were Sunday visitors at Sheriff Griffin's home.

Mark Pilon and daughter, Miss Rosabelle, of Two Rivers have been guests the past week at the Louis Negrette home.

G. A. Ludewig of Pittsville was in the city on Monday on business, having made the trip over here in his automobile.

Fred Sydow and wife of Watertown spent several days in this vicinity visiting with his brothers, Albert and H. H. Sydow.

Mrs. E. M. Hayes and daughter Luu returned on Saturday from a three weeks visit with relatives in Chicago and Hammond, Ind.

Hancock News:—Miss Jessie Fliegel of Grand Rapids and her sister, Miss Von Fliegel of Duluth visited here Wednesday at the home of their uncle, Gen. Siegel.

Frank Schmiding, former U. S. express agent here, but who now holds a position with the Company in Chicago, returned on Monday after spending a week in the city visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hayward returned on Saturday from Hancock where they had been spending the summer with relatives. Mr. Hayward has been putting in a part of the summer working on his farm and reports that he is feeling especially well after the summer out of doors.

During the past week a gang of masons have been busy laying the concrete blocks of the new building which L. M. Nash is erecting on the west side of his hardware store. The blocks are faced with granite which resembles the natural stone very closely, and the indications are that it will be a very handsome building when completed.

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Be sure and take a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy with you when starting on your trip this summer. It cannot be obtained on board the trains or steamers. Changes of water and climate often cause sudden attacks of diarrhea, and it is best to be prepared. Sold by all dealers.

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To keep your health sound to avoid the ills of advancing years; to conserve your physical forces for a ripe and healthful old age, guard your kidneys by taking Foley's Kidney Remedy. Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

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Invitations have been issued to the wedding of Miss Grace Proctor and Fred Bushnell, which takes place on September 13th at the home of the bride's parents at Bethel.

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Glenwood addition, adjoining the Neitzel farm, below Riverview hospital, lots are level, high and dry, good water, best of neighborhood, much road, daily mail. Your choice of lots at \$10. Extra good lots at \$25. Easy terms. S. M. Goo, N. Wood owner.

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Dated Aug. 24, 1910.

M. G. Gordon,
City Clerk.

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ROBERT MORRIS,
Co. Sept. of Schools.

Will Drain More Marsh.

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SHAKESPEARE'S HOME AND ON TO LONDON.

June 30.

By M. H. Jackson.

Think of an average of three hundred and fifty visitors a day to a village not in itself of special interest. Here at Stratford-on-Avon, Shakespeare was born and here he lived and died. In the old, old church first built probably in the year 1000, and in which he worshipped and in which his body lies buried, are the records of his birth and of his death.

The inscription on his tomb was probably written by himself:

"Good friend for Jesus sake forbear
To digg the dust enclosed heare
Blesse my heyn man whos spare the stonyes
And curse be who moves my bones."

Near this is the slab marking his wife's resting place:

"Hebre lytell interred the body of
Anne, wife of Willm. Shakespeare
who departed this life the 6th day of
Aug. 1623, being of the age of 67
years."

Out in the yard is a stone seat which the villagers call "Longfellow's Stone." Upon it the great American poet used to sit beside the Avon and under the spell of the place, write his matchless songs.

The Ann Hathaway cottage is a mile away and in carriages we go out to visit it. You are all familiar with it from pictures scattered broadcast in homes and schools. Here is where Shakespeare wove and won the fair Ann Hathaway. Villagers here claim to be able to point out the path made by him in his daily visits to the Hathaway home. We did not try to trace it.

The thatched roof held together by wire netting, much of the furniture and interior decorations are of a former age and are intimately associated with Shakespeare's time and with the poet himself. We then return and visit the birthplace and early home of the great man. In the birthroom in the second story of this building are to be found thousands of signatures on the walls, among which we find that of Carlyle, Browning, Byron and Thackeray.

This little village is not then merely the home of the greatest English dramatist. It has been and is the spot made sacred by the visits of many English and American writers. The visitors' registers contain many names familiar to us all in the field of literature.

On the way from Stratford to London, we pass through Oxford, the seat of the great Oxford University, the colleges of which date back for centuries in English history. We can not pass through here without making it a short visit.

Here Roosevelt a few weeks ago donned the cap and gown and received his honorary degree from Oxford. Here he delivered his address which so stirred the English nation, that they are still talking about it. I asked an Englishman at Oxford what he thought of Roosevelt's address and his answer was: "I think, sir, that he is not well versed in Egyptian politics." Another said: "He told us some facts, sir."

The "American bunch" of college boys are making things lively in Oxford. The old, old professors are looking through their gold-rimmed spectacles aghast at the rough-and-ready element from the United States that have gained admission to Oxford through the Cecil Rhodes scholarships. Classic Oxford finds them hard to analyze.

But the crowd from "the States" will do Oxford good. They will give more than they take. It was a fortunate day for Oxford when the "American boys" were admitted to that institution.

But our train is rushing on toward London and we must get ready to move as soon as we reach the depot. We pass Windsor Castle in plain view on our right. I wish we could stop for a short time, but it is not so planned.

London at last! The largest city in the world! We climb the winding stairs to the top of our omnibus, and sit near the driver that we may ply him with questions as we go. Liveried servants insist on opening and closing doors for me at the hotel. We go to the "lift" and move slowly to our comfortable room on the fifth floor. Here we unpack our possessions and proceed to make ourselves at home. We shall be here six days, and in that time we can touch only the very highest places. We shall live the "strenuous life" here so we retire early to rest ourselves for the work before us.

We are in London! Here we shall see the splendid collection of paintings in the National Art Gallery. We shall visit the British Museum, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, The Tower, London Bridge, Old Curiosity Shop, Temple Bar, Crowded Streets, Trafalgar Square, Buckingham Palace, Cheapside, Fleet Street, The Strand, Piccadilly, Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens. Yes, we shall see them all—if we have time, and we fall asleep to dream of what tomorrow has in store for us.

Removing Rock a Slow Job.

The workmen that were engaged in digging out the rock for the basement of the Congregational church completed their work last week and from the looks of things in that locality the indications are that there was enough rock quarried to build half a dozen churches. This part of the work has proven very slow and has taken much more time than it was expected to. Workmen are now engaged on the foundation walls, and this part of the work is moving along nicely.

Scandinavian Moravian Church.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet on Thursday with Mrs. John Sandman, 10th Ave. N. The Willing Workers will meet on Thursday evening at the same place. English preaching services will be held on Sunday morning by the pastor.

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Goggins, Brazeau & Briere, Attorneys at Law.

Office in the MacKinnon Block on the West Side, Grand Rapids Wis.

Was a Good Investment.

Report reached here during the past week to the effect that the Osceola Oil Company had sold out its holdings, the stockholders receiving about four dollars for one invested. They report that they have also received their money back about four times over in the shape of dividends, so that the investment proved a pretty good one.

Miss Cordelia Richards is visiting with friends in Wausau this week.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Ladies. Billo, Miss Alma, card;

Briar, Louise, card; Bamps, Miss,

Briar, card; Dupre, Mrs., card;

Griffith, Mrs. Pat, 3 cards; Lucy, Miss,

Anna, card; Smith, Mrs. Hiram,

card; Stelkfest, Miss Goldie, card.

Gentlemen. Andres, Alva;

Barkley, L. M., card; Castello, J.

Decker, A.; Fleischfroster, A.; Hen-

dricks, Dr. Hirsh, P.; Kadelman,

J. H.; Martowski, Mr. Felix, card;

Naffz, Otto, card; Saegers, Aug. F.,

card; Taylor, H. N., card.

CHAS. E. BRIERE



For District Attorney

The newspapers of the county have the following to say of Atty. Chas. E. Briere candidate for District Attorney.

His ability as a lawyer is acknowledged on every hand. — Wood County Times

He is a bright young man, a good lawyer and a general all around good fellow. — Pittsville Record

If elected the office will be in excellent hands. — Marshfield News

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs. John Rayome of Rudolph was in the city shopping on Saturday.

Chief of Police James Gibson was on the sick list several days last week.

Ed. Krall has purchased the saloon business of Garry Mason the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sydow attended the Stevens Point fair on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Booth of Marshfield spent Sunday at the C. E. Hulb's home.

Hubert Hurley of Fox Lake has been in the city the past week visiting with friends.

The medicine that cures, H. W. Barker's Cough Remedy made at Sparta, Johnson & Hill Co.

Phil Griffin arrived here on Saturday from the west, where he has been located the past year.

Miss Rachel Hudson of Wausau visited friends in this city several days during the past week.

Herbert Brockhausen of Milwaukee is a guest at the home of his brother, Fred Brockhausen this week.

Joe Quisenbrough has been confined to his home the past two weeks with a severe attack of liver trouble.

John Thien, the Wausau sign writer, has been in the city the past week doing some work in his line.

Mrs. Sid Burroughs returned last week from Chicago where she has been in a hospital the past month.

Mrs. Frank Smith left on Sunday for Chicago where she expects to spend a month visiting her parents.

Mrs. W. R. Chambard and daughter returned on Sunday from a three weeks visit with relatives in Green Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kasserow of New London spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Neetzel.

Mrs. Libbie Domarais of Milwaukee has been visiting her friends and relatives in this city during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Noll and Mr. and Mrs. John Hoffman of Marshfield were Sunday visitors at Sheriff Griffin's home.

Mack Pilon and daughter, Miss Rosabelle, of Two Rivers have been guests the past week at the Louis Nequette home.

O. A. Landowig of Pittsville was in the city on Monday on business, having made the trip over here in his automobile.

Fred Sydow and wife of Watertown spent several days in this vicinity visiting with his brothers, Albert and H. H. Sydow.

Mrs. E. M. Hayes and daughter Lulu returned on Saturday from a three weeks visit with relatives in Chicago and Hammond, Ind.

Hancock News:—Miss Jennie Flugel of Grand Rapids and her sister, Miss Veda Flugel of Duluth visited here Wednesday at the home of their uncle, Gen. Flugel.

Frank Schmitz, former U. S. express agent here, but who now holds a position with the Company in Chicago, returned on Monday after spending a week in the city visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hayward returned on Saturday from Hancock where they had been spending the summer with relatives. Mr. Hayward has been putting in a part of the summer working on his farm and reports that he is feeling especially well after the summer out of doors.

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Dated Aug. 24, 1910.

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By M. H. Jackson.

OAK STREET!

is a street of good homes and beautiful trees. This street is now and is sure to remain one of the best residence streets of the city.

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The inscription on his tomb was probably written by himself:

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Foley Kidney Pills.

Take in quality and action, quick in results. For backache, headache, dizziness, nervousness, rheumatism, rheumatic affections, and rheumatism. Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

Was a Good Investment.

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ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Ladies, Bille, Miss Alma, card; Briar, Louise, card; Bessie, Miss Alice, card; Dottie, Mrs. card; Grinn, Mrs. Pat, 3 cards; Lucy, Miss Anna, card; Smith, Mrs. Hiram, card; Stebba, Miss Goldie, card.

Gentlemen, Andrew, Alva; Barkley, L. M., card; Castello, J. J.; Dicker, A.; Fleischreiser, A.; Hendricks, Dr. Hiram P.; Kuhleman, J. H.; Martowski, Mr. Felix, card; Nuff, Otto, card; Saegers, Ang. F., card; Taylor, H. N., card.

A. J. COWELL,

C. E. BOLES

Dealer in Abstracts of Title, Real Estate, Loans and Insurance

Phone 322 Lyon Block



Republican Candidate For

SHERIFF

At the Primary Election, Sept. 6

Mr. Cowell is the former candidate in this campaign. All of his opponents in both the Democratic and Republican parties being from Grand Rapids or Marshfield. His home is on a farm about two miles from Arpin in the town of Arpin.

CHAS. E. BRIERE



For District Attorney

The newspapers of the county have the following to say of Atty. Chas. E. Briere candidate for District Attorney.

Federal Fish Farming

By HUGH M. SMITH
U.S. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
OF FISHERIES



IT WAS nearly 10 years ago that the United States government first awoke to the necessity of conserving the aquatic resources of the country, and began those operations in behalf of federal hatcheries and fish-culturing that have now attained such gigantic proportions.

Several of the states had already established their local fish commissions or boards when in 1871 congress took the initial step toward a national fishery service by the passage of a joint resolution creating the office of commissioner of fish and fisheries.

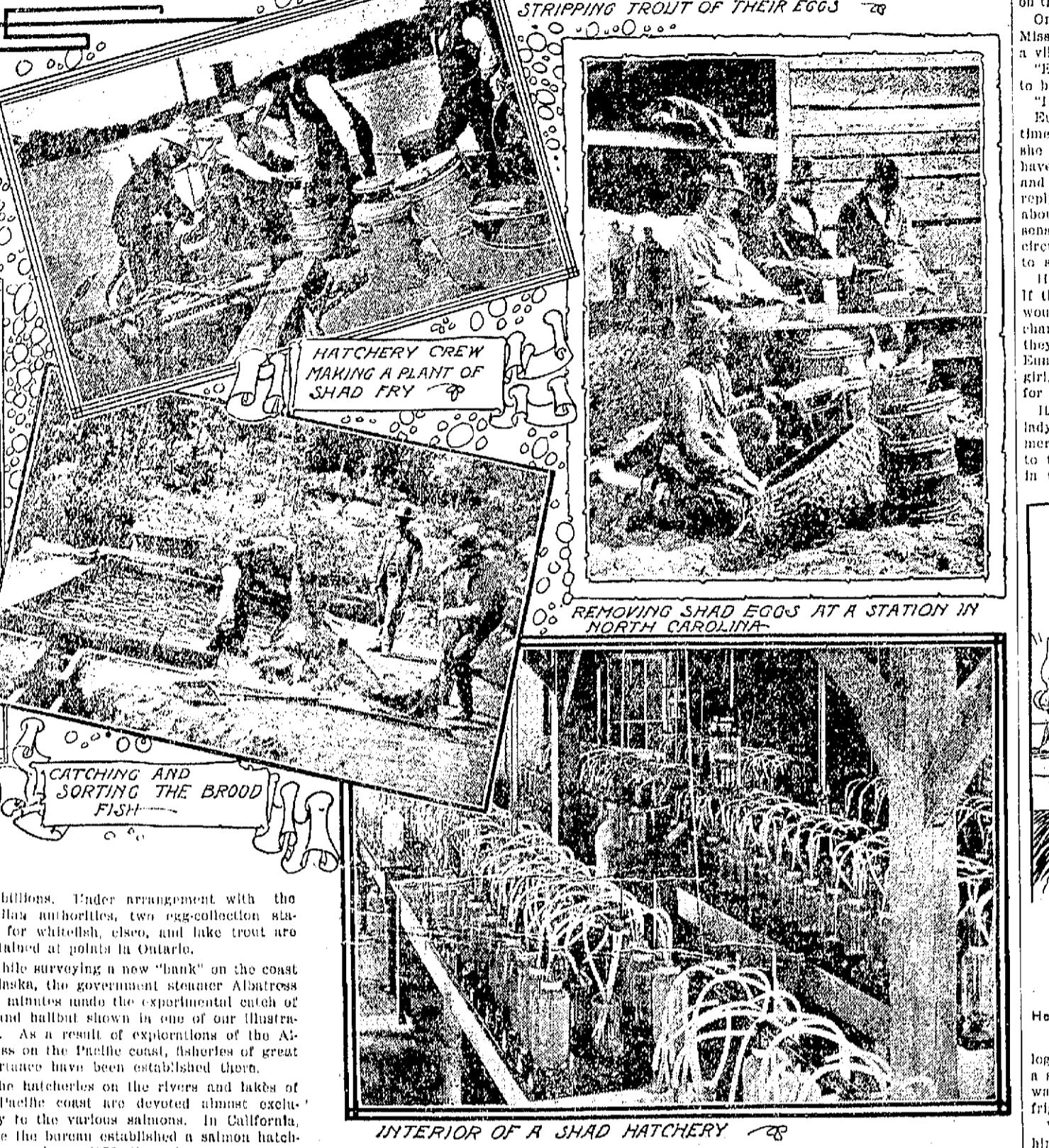
The early years of the bureau of fisheries were devoted to an investigation of the condition of the fisheries of the Atlantic coast, Great Lakes, and other sections; to studies of the interior and coastal waters and their inhabitants; and to exploration of the off-shore fishing banks. The cultivation of useful fishes was soon taken up throughout the country and quickly attained large proportions. The natural expansion of the work was naturally augmented from time to time by acts of congress and in a comparatively short time the operations came to have a very wide scope.

From year to year, as the importance of the work has become increasingly evident, additional hatcheries have been built; the capacity of existing hatcheries has been enlarged, the scale of the operations has been extended, and new kinds of fishes have been added to the output.

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streams was centered at six hatcheries and subhatcheries in 1909. At one of these the principal species handled in the Atlantic section, at four the shad, at three the yellow perch, at two the white perch, and at one the striped bass. In recent years the bureau has operated a shad hatchery on the Delaware river, and has detailed the steamer Fish Hawk for shad hatching in Maine, New Jersey, North Carolina and Florida. The central station, in Washington, is operated largely for experimental and exhibition purposes.

In order to counteract the effects of the very exhausting fisheries of the Great Lakes, the government has maintained hatcheries for many years, and now operates six belonging to the United States and two belonging to the state of Michigan. The fishes to which attention is given are those which enter most largely into the catch of the fishermen, namely, the whitefish, chum, lake trout, and lake perch, the annual output of which now exceeds one and a



TRIAL FISHING ON THE ALBATROSS

waters, that does not come within the purview of the bureau.

It is conceived to be the better policy to expend a small amount of public money in making fish so abundant that they can be caught without restriction and serve as cheap food for the people at large, rather than to expend a much larger sum in preventing people from catching the few fish that still remain after generations of improvidence.

Public or government aquiculture in America exceeds in extent and importance that of all other countries combined. However, the neglect of some of the states to provide the minimum protection to certain species inhabiting interstate and international waters has not only negatived the fish-cultural work of the bureau and of the states themselves, but has practically inhibited it by preventing the possibility of securing an adequate supply of eggs, thus making desirable and necessary the placing of interstate and international waters under the jurisdiction of the general government.

At the end of the first ten years of the bureau's existence, the fishes that were being regularly cultivated were shad, carp, chinook salmon, Atlantic salmon, landlocked salmon, rainbow trout, brook trout and whitefish, in addition to which the propagation of several others had been undertaken experimentally. The list now is six times as long and the annual output is ten times the aggregate for the ten-year period ending in 1881.

The male energies are devoted to the important commercial fishes—shad, whitefish, lake trout, Pacific salmon, white perch, yellow perch, cod, flatfish and the lobster, which are hatched in lots of many millions annually.

More widely popular, however, are the distributions of the fishes of the interior waters which are generally classed as game fishes, although representing only about 10 per cent. of the output of the hatcheries, this feature of the work is very important, for it supplies choice kinds of fish for public rivers, lakes and ponds, and for fishing preserves and private ponds and streams in all parts of the United States. The fishes most in demand for these purposes are the landlocked salmon, the different species of trout, the grayling, the basses, the crappies, the sunfishes, and the catfishes, but various others also are handled.

Fish-cultural stations are established by special act of congress, and their location and construction are determined after a careful survey of the available sites in a given state. The usual buildings are the hatchery proper, a residence for the superintendent and his family, and necessary outbuildings. At some stations there may also be power house, foreman's or fish-culturist's dwelling, mess hall and stable.

The only permanent marine hatcheries are in Maine and Massachusetts, where the cod, pollock, flatfish, and lobsters are hatched in immense numbers. Other sea fishes that have in previous years been artificially propagated and may again come under the hand of the fish-culturist are the haddock, the sauping, the sheephead, the sea bass, the mackerel, and the sardine, some of which were hatched on the steamer Fish Hawk, in Chesapeake bay and Florida.

Fish-cultural work on the eastern coast

half billions. Under arrangement with the Canadian authorities, two egg-collection stations for whitefish, chum, and lake trout are maintained at points in Ontario.

While surveying a new "bank" on the coast of Alaska, the government steamer Albatross in 29 minutes made the experimental catch of cod and halibut shown in one of our illustrations. As a result of explorations of the Albatross on the Pacific coast, fisheries of great importance have been established there.

The hatcheries on the rivers and lakes of the Pacific coast are devoted almost exclusively to the various salmonids. In California, where the bureau established a salmon hatchery as early as 1872, there is one central or main station, at Laird, on the McCloud river, with important collecting stations on two other tributaries of the Sacramento. In Oregon a central hatchery at Oregon City, on the Willamette river, has three subhatcheries on tributaries of the Columbia, in Oregon and Washington, and three subhatcheries on tributaries of the Rogue river, Oregon, in addition to several egg-collecting stations.

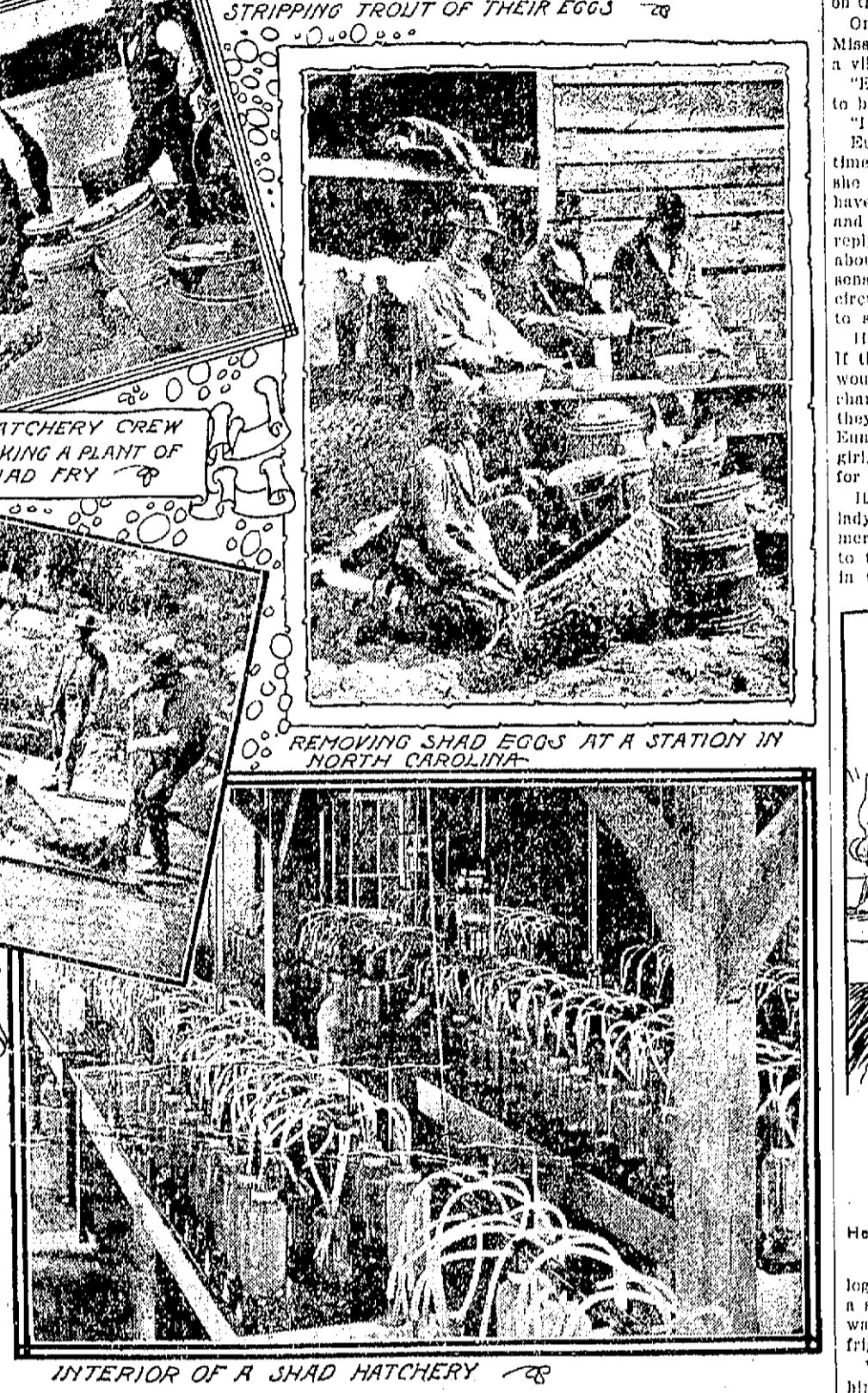
The interests of the large salmon fisheries of the Puget Sound region are safeguarded by a hatchery on Baker lake, on the Skagit river.

A significant feature of artificial propagation on the Pacific seaboard is that in the Columbia basin the hatching of the acclimated shad has begun on a small scale, and in the Sacramento basin the cultivation of the acclimated striped bass has commenced under conditions which indicate that more eggs of this species may be obtained in California than in any of the states to which the fish is native.

The hatcheries in the interior regions constitute the most numerous class, and their output reaches the largest number of people. Their operations are addressed chiefly to the so-called "game" fishes, which, while caught mostly by anglers, nevertheless constitute an important element of the food supply. At these stations large numbers of fish are reared to the fingerling or yearling sizes before being released; for this purpose more or less extensive ponds are required.

The fish-cultural work of the federal government has now attained a magnitude that cannot readily be comprehended, and is increasing at an exceedingly rapid rate. Especially marked has been the increase in the hatchery product during the past ten years, owing in part to the extension of operations at existing stations, and in part to greater efficiency of methods and appliances. The work during the fiscal year 1909 reached larger proportions than ever before, over three billion fish being produced and planted.

While the bureau does not lay undue stress on mere numbers and considers the vitality of the fish and the conditions under which they are planted as of paramount importance, the foregoing figures are certainly very suggestive and as a further statement of the magnitude of the fish-cultural work, it may be of interest



INTERIOR OF A SHAD HATCHERY

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In making his original plans for the systematic investigation of the waters of the United States and the biological and physical problems they present, Commissioner Baird insisted that to study only the food-fishes would be of little importance, and that useful conclusions must needs rest upon a broad foundation of investigations purely scientific in character.

The life history of species of economic value should be understood from beginning to end, but no less requisite is it to know the histories of the animals and plants upon which they feed or upon which their food is nourished; the history of their enemies and friends and the friends and foes of their enemies and friends, as well as the currents, temperatures, and other physical phenomena of the waters in relation to migration, reproduction and growth.

In pursuance of this policy the bureau has secured the services of many prominent men of science, and much of the progress in the artificial propagation of fishes, in the investigation of fishery problems, and in the extension of knowledge of our aquatic resources has been due more eminent to zoologists who have been associated with the work temporarily. Their services have been the services of specialists for particular problems, and through them the bureau has not only been able to give to the public the practical results of applied science, but has contributed to pure science valuable knowledge of all forms of aquatic life.

In other fisheries and regions the bureau has likewise advocated improved types of vessels and boats especially adapted to local conditions, and has published plans and specifications embodying the results of studies of the fishing habits of the world.

The results of the bureau's efforts in this line in saving life and property, in increasing the usefulness of the vessels, and in improving the quality of the catch as landed, cannot be estimated, but the "beneficial effects may be partly appreciated when it is stated that during the ten years ending in 1883, when the old types of vessels were in use, there were lost by foundering from the port of Gloucester alone, 82 vessels, valued at more than \$400,000, with their crews of 895 men, while during the ten years ending in 1907, the losses from this cause aggregated only a fourth as many vessels and men.

By the introduction of cod gill nets the win-

ter cod fishery of New England was revolutionized. In a single season shortly after the use of such nets began a few Cape Ann (Gloucester) fisherman took by means over 8,000,000 pounds of large-sized fish, and as much as \$30,000 has sometimes been saved annually by the single item of bait.

By the dissemination of information regarding new fishing grounds important fisheries have been inaugurated. Thus when the abundance of halibut off the coast of Iceland was made known by the bureau, a fishery was begun which yielded from \$70,000 to \$100,000 annually to the New England fisherman.

Owing to the appalling mortality among the crew of the New England fishing vessels, caused in large part by the foundering of vessels at sea, the bureau many years ago undertook the introduction into the offshore fisheries of a type of craft which would combine large carrying capacity and great speed with enhanced safety. By correspondence, discussion in the daily press, personal interviews, exhibition of models and finally by the actual construction of a full-sized schooner (the Grampus), with the requisite qualities, the bureau was enabled to inaugurate a momentous change in the architecture of fishing vessels; so that for a long time the New England schooners had been constructed on the new lines, with consequent minimizing of disasters and a decided increase in efficiency.

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Men Known By Their Teeth

They Will Care for Themselves if the Month and Gums Are Kept Clean.

A man is known by the teeth he keeps. The worst thing that can happen to our teeth is for them not to have enough to do—it is the worst thing that can happen to us also. Spiritualized and cultured as we have become, we still fight the battle of life.

Give children plenty of roughening

food to chew and they will get the pearly vigor of the savage tooth with the endurance of the Caucasians. Above all the food should be of such a character as to give exercise and a massage to the gums. Part of this can be given by plenty of coarse food in addition to real food—not as a substitute for it—and part by intentional and vigorous friction with the tooth brush. To brush the gums well is half the value of brushing the teeth.

Keep the mouth and gums strictly

clean and the teeth will take care of themselves. There are 33 distinct names and labeled sorts of bacilli or "bugs" in our mouths as normal parlor boarders, but they'll behave with perfect propriety unless you give them a chance to get drunk on Dr. Woods Hutchinson as quoted in The Survey.

Slaver Among His Ancestors. In an open letter which Alexandre Dumas the younger, a member of the French academy, and so celebrated as a playwright, addressed to the Bishop

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Chance for Choice. "Yes, sir, I shot the leopard on the spot." "Which one?"—Lippincott's.

By the way, the leopard is a

thing in our trunks, and my husband

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"I know. He told me the same

thing. But I feel that we'll never go. I never postponed anything yet that didn't turn out badly. I once postponed a wedding, and the marriage never took place."

Half an hour later William Ackroyd

was still sitting in a corner alone, thinking it over.—Chicago Record-Herald.

tion to amend the bill by making women eligible was carried by a vote of 45 against 27.

GET RIGHT TO VOTE.

An Appropriate Text.

"John D. Rockefeller, Jr.," said a New York banker, "asked me one Sunday afternoon a good Biblical text to base an address on. I'm thinking," he said, "about that beautiful verse from the Twenty-third Psalm—"The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want."

"Beautiful and appropriate," I agreed. "But, Mr. Rockefeller, there is even a better verse in the same psalm—"Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over."

Unprejudiced Editor.

Entirely unprejudiced is the editor of the Allgemeine Fleischer-Zeitung, a journal for butchers. He advises butchers who suffer from headaches, nervousness or stomach troubles to give up meat and adopt a vegetarian diet.

are in the pantry ready to serve right from the package. No cooking required; just add some cream and a little sugar.

Especially pleasing these summer mornings with berries or fresh fruit.

One can feel cool in hot weather on proper food.

"The Memory Lingers."

POSTUM CEREAL CO., L. M. Battle Creek, Mich.

Silas Carter's Romance

By Carl Jenkins

Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press

There was nothing wrong about Silas Carter. He was a strapping young man who worked in a sawmill and ate three square meals a day. When evening came he sat down to store his mind with knowledge. He couldn't borrow Shakespeare or American history and, in consequence, he borrowed romances. They were mostly old dime novels. They related mostly to knights and chevaliers and rescue of distressed damsels.

After reading for two or three weeks he wrote to her. He wrote that he took his pen in hand to hope that she was well, and that his own health was never better. He wrote that the sawmill business was good, and that he expected to have his wages raised to \$22 a month. He thought of her often, he said. In fact, he had driven a stake at the spot where she had fallen in, and went there to look at it five or six times a day. Then he copied a verse of poetry and ended the letter by saying that he hoped for an answer by return mail.

He didn't receive one, however. Two weeks dragged along, and then one night as he was calling on Eunice he said:

"Eunice, about our getting married." "I think we'd better." "Very well." She waited for him to ask her to name the day, but he had nothing further to say on the subject. A bright idea had occurred to him. He had written "In haste" on the envelope of his letter, but by so doing he may have made the postmaster mad and the envelope had been torn up. He decided to write again.

He took his pen in hand with firmer grip this time, as his wages had been raised to \$22 per month. He hoped for an answer within three days, but at the end of a fortnight none had come. One mail a day reached the village post office, but he inquired five times a day, to make sure of missing nothing. After two weeks and no letter.

Was Chevalier Silas in love with the damsel he had rescued? He was. He didn't look around nights and dream of her, but he loved her gallantly—chivalrously—knightholy—the same as the heroes of his romances had loved. Perhaps the reason she hadn't answered was that she was coyly waiting for him to come to the city and tell of his admiration. Her mother might have had her up in the garret or her father thrust her into a dungeon deep because she had told of her love for him. For three days Silas debated as to what the Chevalier St. Aulyn would have done under like circumstances, and then he left for the city.

Having the damsel's address, it was easy to find her father's home. He found it early in the morning, just as the father was emerging with a very strong cigar in his mouth. He gave Silas a look over, uttered a "humpf!" to himself, and then asked: "Well, what is it?" "Well, your daughter was up at Devilish Youth." "She tumbled into the mill pond." "And got wet. Well, what of that?" "I—work in the sawmill there." "I thought no. Go on." "I pulled her out of the pond." "Oh, you did? Did it strike your back any?" "No, sir." "If it did, try a porous plaster." "But I saved her life, sir," continued Silas, "and she said she'd never forget it."

"And I don't think she will. She has a fine hair and complexion, I believe." "And she asked me to call on her if I was ever in town."

"And being as you are in town, you have come to call. Well, you can go in and interview the cook if you wish. My daughter has been married six weeks and is still away on a bridal tramp. She never mentioned anything about you, but if you really saved her life, why, have a cigar with me."

Silas reached home that night at 11 o'clock. His jaw was set and his look was determined. The villagers had long since got to bed, but that was enough to him. He walked to the house of Eunice's father and around to her window, and, in response to his calls, a head was poked out and a voice exclaimed:

"My stars, Silas, but what's happened?" "Nothing yet, but something's going to happen to you. Be ready at nine o'clock in the morning to be married! There's been fooling enough about it!"

Red Deer's Winter Home.

The winter home of the American red deer is very interesting. When the snow begins to fly the leader of the herd guides them to some sheltered spot where provider is plentiful. Here as the snow falls they pace it down, tramping out considerable space, while about them the snow mounts higher and higher until they cannot get out if they would. From the main opening, or "yard," as it is called, tramped out paths lead to the near-by trees and shrubbery which supply them with food. In this way they manage to pass the winter in comparative peace and safety.—St. Nicholas.

\$500 For a Scream.

Federal Fish Farming

BY HUGH M. SMITH
U.S. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
OF FISHERIES

IT WAS nearly 10 years ago that the United States government first awoke to the necessity of conserving the aquatic resources of the country, and began those operations in behalf of fish, salmon, and fish enterers that have now attained such gigantic proportions.

Several of the states had already established their local fish commissions or boards when in 1871 congress took the initial step toward a national fishery service by the passage of a joint resolution creating the office of commissioner of fish and fisheries.

The early years of the bureau of fisheries were devoted to an investigation of the condition of the fisheries of the Atlantic coast, Great Lakes, and other sections; to studies of the interior and coastal waters and their inhabitants, and to exploration of the offshore fishing banks. The cultivation of useful fishes was soon taken up throughout the country and quickly attained large proportions. The natural expansion of the work was naturally augmented from time to time by acts of congress, and in a comparatively short time the operations came to have a very wide scope.

From year to year, as the importance of the work has become increasingly evident, additional hatcheries have been built, the capacity of existing hatcheries has been enlarged, the scope of the operations has been extended, and new kinds of fishes have been added to the output.

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streams was centered at six hatcheries and subhatcheries in 1899. At one of these the principal species handled is the Atlantic salmon, at four the shad, at three the yellow perch, at two the white perch, and at one the striped bass. In recent years the bureau has operated a shad hatchery on the Delaware river, and has detailed the steamer Fish Hawk for shad hatching in Maine, New Jersey, North Carolina and Florida. The central station, in Washington, is operated largely for experimental and exhibition purposes.

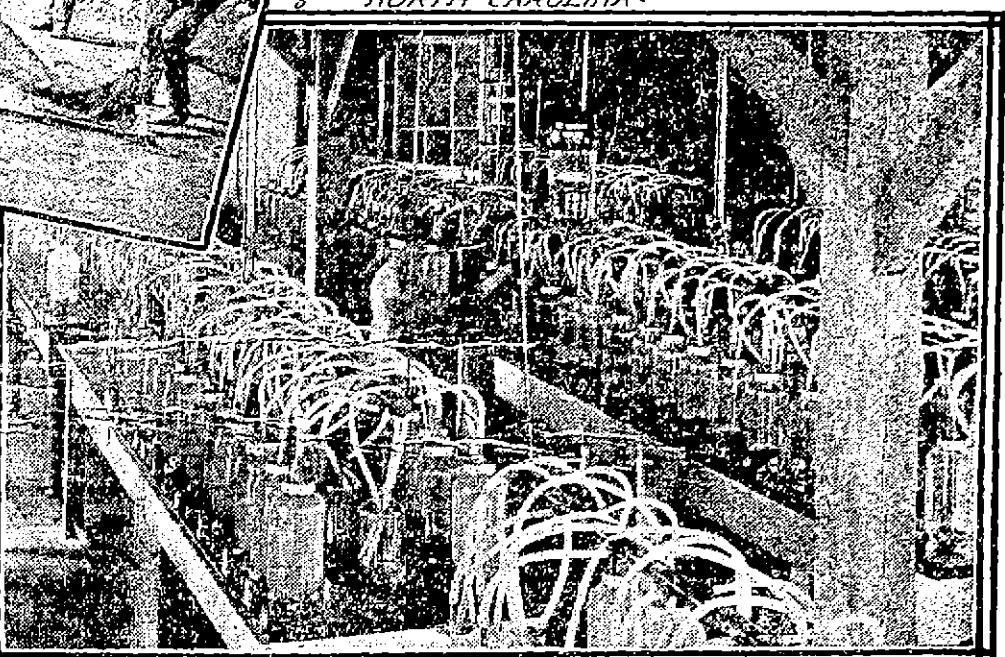
In order to counteract the effects of the very exhausting fisheries of the Great Lakes, the government has maintained hatcheries for many years, and now operates six belonging to the United States and two belonging to the state of Michigan. The fishes to which attention is given are those which enter most largely into the catch of the fishermen, namely, the whitefish, elso, lake trout, and pike perch, the annual output of which now exceeds one and a



STRIPPING TROUT OF THEIR EGGS



REMOVING SHAD EGGS AT A STATION IN NORTH CAROLINA



INTERIOR OF A SHAD HATCHERY



TRIAL FISHING ON THE ALBATROSS

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It is conceived to be the better policy to expend a small amount of public money in making fish so abundant that they can be caught without restriction and serve as cheap food for the people at large, rather than to expend a much larger sum in preventing people from catching the few fish that still remain after generations of improvidence.

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The importance to the fishing interests of the work of the bureau in connection with the economic fisheries is widely appreciated and freely acknowledged. The statistical inquiries of the bureau afford the only adequate basis for determining the condition and trend of the fisheries and the results of legislation, protection, and cultivation. Among the numerous special matters in which the bureau has benefited the fisheries the following may be mentioned:

By bringing to the attention of American fishermen new methods and new apparatus, new fisheries have sometimes been established and as a further statement of the magnitude of the fish-cultural work, it may be of interest

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teod to chew, and they will get the never vigor of the savage tooth with the endurance of the Caucasian's.

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"Which one?"—Lippincott's

has even bought our berths in the sleeper."

"It is unfortunate, but I don't know what you can do except sit down and wait a few days. It may be safe then for you to start away."

"I know. He told me the same thing. But I feel that we'll never go. I never postponed anything yet that didn't turn out badly. Once postponed a wedding, and the marriage never took place."

"Don't take it so hard, dear," he said. "It might be a good deal worse. Our little one is likely to get along all right. The doctor says the case isn't an unusually severe one, and

No Faith in Postponements

with out teeth, though we no longer chew our enemies' ears or throats.

Bone core, enamel coated and rock ribbed as the hills, the teeth are more absolutely under our control than almost any other structure of the body.

Neglect them and they decay at once. Give them proper attention and they will go on repairing themselves for 40, 50, 60 years.

Give children plenty of roughening

themselfs, and they will get the never vigor of the savage tooth with the endurance of the Caucasian's.

Above all the food should be of such a character as to give exercise and massage to the gums. Part of this can be given by plenty of coarse food in addition to real food—not as a substitute for it—and part by intentional and vigorous friction with the tooth brush. To brush the gums well is half the value of brushing the teeth.

Keep the mouth and gums strictly clean and the teeth will take care of themselves. There are 33 distinct names and labeled sorts of bacilli or "bugs" in our mouths as normal parlor boarders, but they'll behave with perfect propriety unless you give them carion to get drunk on.—Dr. Woods Hutchinson as quoted in *The Survey*.

Slaver Among His Ancestors.

In an open letter which Alexandre Dumas the younger, a member of the French academy and so celebrated a playwright, addressed to the Bishop of

of Austin, on the subject of the slave trade in thank in that prelate for his efforts to suppress the latter, he writes that he has only to go back two or three generations to find negro slaves among his ancestors, and adds: "There may be relatives of mine who even now are forming part of the cargoes of slave vessels."

Chance for Choice.

"Yes, sir, I shot the leopard on the spot."

"Which one?"—Lippincott's

has even bought our berths in the sleeper."

"It is unfortunate, but I don't know what you can do except sit down and wait a few days. It may be safe then for you to start away."

"I know. He told me the same thing. But I feel that we'll never go. I never postponed anything yet that didn't turn out badly. Once postponed a wedding, and the marriage never took place."

"Don't take it so hard, dear," he said. "It might be a good deal worse. Our little one is likely to get along all right. The doctor says the case isn't an unusually severe one, and

Silas Carter's Romance

By Carl Jenkins

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There was nothing wrong about Silas Carter. He was a strapping young man who worked in a sawmill and ate three square meals a day. When evening came he sat down to store his mind with knowledge. He couldn't borrow Shakespeare or American history and, in consequence, he borrowed romances. They were not exactly dime novels. They related mostly to knights and chevaliers and rescues of distressed damsels.

After reading for two or three years Silas got the idea that he was a chevalier, and that the distressed damsel would sooner or later befall him. He didn't say anything about it. It might be that he wasn't a chevalier, and he might be a damsels.

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One night when he was calling on Miss Eunice Beebe, the daughter of a villager, he casually observed:

"Eunice, I love you and want you to be my wife."

Eunice had known Silas for a long time and had come to realize that she loved him, and why shouldn't she have answered that way? Why blush and stammer a finger in her mouth and reply that she would see her father about it? She did just as a plain, sensible girl always does under the circumstances—she waited for Silas to say more.

He began and ended right there. If the distressed damsel appeared he would tell Eunice that he had changed his mind if she didn't then they would get married some day. Eunice continued to be a good, plain girl, and Silas kept his eyes open for what was coming.

It came one July day. A young lady from the city, stopping at a summer hotel in the village, came down to the mill pond to fish. Silas was in the mill yard, wrestling the saw.

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Having the damsel's address, it was easy to find her father's home. He found it early in the morning just as the father was emerging with a very strong cigar in his mouth. He gave Silas a looking over, uttered a "Bumf!" to himself, and then asked:

"Well, what is it?"

"Your—your daughter was up at Belleville in July," stammered the young man.

"Well, what of it?"

"She tumbled into the mill pond."

"And got wet. Well, what of that?"

"I work in the sawmill there."

"I thought so. Go on."

"I pulled her out of the pond."

"Oh, you did? Did it strain your back?"

"No, sir."

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Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for Infants and children, and see that it

Bears the

Signature of

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Hard to Convince.

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John D. Rockefeller tried a game of golf on the links near Augusta. On a rather difficult shot Mr. Rockefeller struck too low with his iron, and as the ball flew up he asked his caddy:

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shop; when he wasn't masticating his books, he was masticating with the buzz-saw. At fifteen he had invented and made a rotary engine. One day the doctor struck him that he'd like to help Uncle Sam out in the navy; So he took a sit at the examining and scored a hit, finding a job as assistant engineer. Before he reported for duty the Civil war had broken out, he enlisted in the Twelfth New York National Guard, re-enlisted later in the cavalry, and finally turned up on the high seas as an engineer on the gunboats Monitor and the Stars and Stripes.

After Gettysburg was fought and won, his third for more education landed him in Union college. Two years there were enough for him. The range of machinery called him away from the academic life, and he found happiness again by taking up his old work. In his father's factory, it was while working there that he invented the air brake. Railroad managers who first feared at his idea of "stopping a train with wind" had to eat humble crow. In a short time the invention was in universal use and had revolutionized railroading; as locomotives could be constructed that would travel at a high rate of speed, so long as they had that little lever in the cab which by a single turn of the engineer's wrists would bring the train to a standstill in half its length. In the United States all railroads are compelled by law to use the device, and this was adopted by congress and everywhere around the great curve of the world the "whistle of Westinghouse" air brake is heard.

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In the matter of the "Jokers" discovered in the Indian appropriation bill after its passage it should be an easy matter, and certainly an interesting matter, to trace back the record and find out who put the jokers there.

A Costly Sneeze.

New York.—The secret signals of brokers on the New York stock exchange to their offices are very complex and puzzling. A certain broker when signaling his regard to selling his stock always sneezed to indicate that he meant to sell.

Last year over 100,000 persons applied for shelter in New York lodging houses. This was more than double the highest record of similar applications during the last seven years. The official records also show that between 1904 and 1909 suicides have increased in New York by 50 per cent.

A conservative Canadian paper—the Ottawa Journal—points out that this increase of pauperism is one of the effects of the high cost of living in the United States. It intimates that the tariff is responsible for lessening the average of individual prosperity, especially among the poorest paid laborers.

The high cost of living, for which the Aldrich-Tariff law must shoulder a serious portion of blame, is hard enough on people of moderate means. To the very poor it is the last straw. Mrs. Randolph were unharmed.

Right food is a basis

For right living.

"There's only one disease,"

Says an eminent writer—

"Wrong living."

"And but one cure—

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Right food is supplied by

Grape-Nuts

It contains the vital

Body and brain-building

Elements of wheat and barley—

Most important of which is

The Potassium Phosphate,

Grown in the grain

For rebuilding tissues

Broken down by daily use.

Folks who use Grape-Nuts

Know this—they feel it.

"There's a Reason"

Read "The Road to Wellville,"

Found in packages.

I want any person who suffers with bilious indisposition, indigestion or any liver or blood ailment, to try my Paw-Paw Liver Pills. I guarantee they will purify the blood and put the liver and stomach in a condition of health and vigor. I will refund all expenses and compensation, or I will refund your money. — Munyon's Homopathic Home Remedy Co., 53rd and Jefferson Sts., Phila., Pa.

"MICROBA"

The professional man who can't

make a living can go around ambling at the business man who can.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take, are candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

The Philosopher of Folly.

"Kind words never die," says the

Philosopher of Folly, "and that is why

they are so seldom carried out."

Those Cocked Hats.

Dilly! My hat is knocked into a

cocked hat this week.

Dilly! Why?

Dilly! My wife's chamberlain will

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A BROAD HINT.

Jim—I suppose you love to go sleighing because of the melody of the jingling sleigh bells.

Jess—Yes, and they often lead up to the wedding bells. That's the best of it.

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A COSTLY SNEEZE.

New York.—The secret signals of brokers on the New York stock exchange to their offices are very complex and puzzling. A certain broker when signaling in regard to selling Nipissing stock always sneezed to indicate that he meant to sell.

One day he caught a severe cold and when signaling from the market to his office window he was forced to sneeze in spite of himself. The result was that some of his best stock was sold at a great sacrifice. The broker's sneeze at the wrong time cost him a loss of several thousand dollars.

STORM TOYS WITH A WOMAN.

Denver.—The recent tornado near Fort Morgan, Col., which among other things destroyed the residence of W. R. Randolph, ranchman, hitting his wife from the bed in which she was sleeping, and carrying her a distance of 25 feet, deposited her in a wagon that stood in a yard behind the house. Beyond a few minor bruises and the nervous shock resulting from her experience, the woman apparently suffered no injuries. Two small children who were in the bed with Mrs. Randolph were unharmed.

MR. TAFT'S "VIEWS"

CHIEF EXECUTIVE SEEMS A LITTLE SCARED.

His Defense of His Party's Position and Actions Is Weak and Ineffective—Seems Set Forth as an Excuse.

The statement supplied by the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune to the "Views" of Mr. Taft on the political situation may, we suppose, be taken as "authorized," as it is announced to be. Since no one but Mr. Taft himself could give authority for it is permissible to accept it as his own for all purposes of discussion.

The first impression it conveys is that Mr. Taft is a little scared. If he were as confident as the language of the statement represents him to be he would be content to let the facts take care of themselves and trust the people to see his claims as he says they actually are. And the impression of apprehension is reinforced by the consideration of the time he has chosen to make his claims. Had the Republicans of Iowa and Kansas recognized those claims, had they submitted to the leadership of the politicians who are warm admirers of Mr. Taft, and had this class of politicians shown more strength in his own state of Ohio, it is unlikely that he would have felt it needful to set forth at such length and with such anxious emphasis the reasons why his administration should be endorsed at the approaching elections. As a matter of expediency we should be inclined to think that he has made a mistake, and that in the light of the deep dissatisfaction manifested in his own party it would have been safer, as it clearly would have been more dignified, to maintain a self-respecting silence as to the political situation. Perhaps that would have required a more self-possessed and a stronger nature than Mr. Taft's, but his friends would have done well to advise him to assume a virtue though he had it not.

What Mr. Taft does, does awkwardly, and with much show of embarrassment, is to excuse himself, to present an apology for his personal and party conduct since he became president. That is not an imposing attitude for a man in his high office. It is all the worse because he is excusing himself, not as against the accusations of his party opponents, but as against those of an important, aggressive and triumphant portion of his own party.

The statement put forth in his name is an answer to the Republican convention of the middle west. And it is in substance, as well as in form, a weak and ineffective answer.

Mr. Taft makes claims for service to his party and to the country in other regards that are entirely justified. They are also relatively unchallenged.

It was hardly necessary to cite them, and they do not in the least modify the strange inconsistency into which he has fallen as to the tariff. He is right in his feeling, which he makes more clear than perhaps he intended, that the latter is the real issue which his party has to meet in the elections of November. On that issue we do not think that he has done his party much good.

TAFT'S QUER POSITION.

The president asserts that under his guidance, and with his assent, his party "has fulfilled loyally its campaign pledges." He refers, of course, to the tariff. But in the same breath that he asserts the loyal fulfillment of tariff pledges he proceeds to plead that "tariff experts will submit to the president within two years recommendations for revision of certain schedules of the tariff law." These recommendations will be based on information now being gathered by the experts as to the difference of costs at home and abroad. The tariff pledge of the Republican party was that the principle should be applied to the whole tariff. Yet this wasearringly proposed to add another tax on the poor-men to preserve the forests.

And all the time Canada and Mexico, right next door, possess enormous forest resources, which would be freely at our disposal were it not for our ridiculous tariff.

The American workingman and the American farmer already are taxed far beyond justice and necessity. Their burden should be lessened, not increased.

The lumber tariff, which puts a premium on destruction of our forests, should be abolished, notwithstanding that such sheer economic idiocy should go unchallenged in any body of ordinary citizens seems incredible.

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The tariff tax already makes the poor man's frame house cost one-third more than it should. Yet this wasearingly proposed to add another tax on the poor-men to preserve the forests.

And all the time Canada and Mexico, right next door, possess enormous forest resources, which would be freely at our disposal were it not for our ridiculous tariff.

The American workingman and the American farmer already are taxed far beyond justice and necessity. Their burden should be lessened, not increased.

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